# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

## With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## ...K WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD JULY.

A SOCIETY has been established at Meerut under the name of *Desh Upkarini Sabha*, the proceedings of which, held on the 11th June last, have been forwarded to us. The following Resolutions were passed at the meeting:

It was brought to the notice of the *Sabha* that the Manager of the Anglo Mahomedan College Aligarh, in consequence of the Government's proposed intention to abolish the Agra College, had applied for the transfer to him of the endowment of Gunga Dhur Shastri, which was originally intended for the promotion of Sanskrit and Nagri learning and the proceeds of which are at present, appropriated by the Agra College. But that inasmuch as the Mahomedan College at Aligarh is an institution primarily intended for the education of the Mahomedans; that out of 300 students only 48 are Hindus, that Scholarships are mostly awarded to Mahomedan students; and that arrangements for teaching Sanskrit are not made in the College so exclusively as to bring it within the scope of the Shastri's Will, the transfer of the endowment to such an institution would be an action diametrically opposed to the testator's wishes.

Read a letter No. 4-183 dated the 8th March, 1882, from the Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government, North West Provinces, asking for the expression of an opinion of the Memorial of the National Mahomadan Association, Calcutta, regarding the more extended employment of the Mahomadans. Inasmuch as this *Sabha* has reason to believe that Mahomadans in those Provinces are more largely employed in Government service, than is justified by the proportion of the Mahomadan population here, it is anxious to collect statistics on the number of Mahomadans employed in the Government service in comparison with the Hindus, in order to prove to the Government that posts in the Government service should be given only to qualified persons without any regard whatever to their creed and nationality.

The first Resolution is quite legitimate, but the second Resolution shews an antagonistic feeling, which we cannot but regret. The *Sabha* may rest assured that Lord Ripon's Government will do even-handed justice to all classes of H. M's. subjects.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from Ranchi:

The evidence of Dr. Swaine, the Civil Surgeon of this place in the kidnapping case tried in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga, extracts from which were given in your paper of 19th ultimo, does not appear to have been correctly reported. The question put to the Civil Surgeon regarding the number of coolies ever examined by him was "what is the highest number of coolies ever examined by you?" And the answer was "about 300." But the circumstances under which that number was examined are not given. This number was the highest passed by Dr. Swaine during the time he has been here (since June 1876) and was the accumulation of about 4 days during which he was absent on duty to Palamow. They were not examined in three hours as supposed by you, but the Civil Surgeon was occupied with them whole day. While every sensible man will agree with you in your objections to the present Cooly Act, we must do the justice to our Civil Surgeon to say that the examination of the coolies is not in the least carried on here perfunctorily as you seem to think. In fact on one occasion a representation was made to the Protector of Emigrants by the cooly recruiters here regarding the strict examination of their coolies in Ranchee. As a sure proof of their proper examination I may tell you that the rejections in Calcutta from the coolies sent from here after being passed by Dr. Swaine amount to two per cent only, and this is a very small per centage considering the chances there are of a cooly becoming unfit on the road by being subjected to a journey on foot of about 150 miles over hilly tracts and of 122 miles by rail.

REFERRING to the benefactions of the late Maharaja of Mahurbhunj, a Balasore correspondent says that the lamented deceased had endowed the Cuttack College and Cuttack Medical School, subscribed Rs. 5,000 in aid of the erection of the Balasore Pilgrims Hospital, and spent one lac of rupees in the construction of a road from Balasore to Paripoda, the capital of Mahurbhunj. The writer has the following about the projected Orissa Railway:

Perhaps, your readers will be glad to learn that the Railway project is not sleeping. The people of Balasore are going to send a memorial to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor. Three routes are proposed for the line. The first would pass through Bancura, Midnapore and Balasore. The 2nd would be an extension of the Diamond Harbour Railway and go through Midnapore, Bhadrak, &c. The 3rd would connect Midnapore and Bhadrak. I give preference to the 2nd line which would avoid bridging two large rivers Rupnarayn and Damudar, which so much frighten our engineers.

A SCIENTIFIC correspondent has sent us the following:

Sir H. Besseser proposes to bring coal by wire instead of by rail. The process is simple. Coal is consumed for heat and if we can bring the heat from the coal-mines without bringing down the coal a great point would be gained. If we connect one of our Ranigung coal mines with Calcutta by means of a copper rod of one inch in diameter we would be practically bringing up coal by wire. One inch diameter copper rod will cost about Rs. 5,500 per mile and if laid to a colliery 150 miles away the interest at 6 per cent on its first cost would be less than ½ an anna per ton on the coal practically covered by it direct into the house of the consumer. The loss of heat by transmission is less than 25 per cent. This will save us from smoke and foul gases.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from a school-master on the subject of the grievances of the Subordinate Educational Service:

The Government has been very kind and liberal towards the two subordinate services Judical and Executive. The former has already got and the latter shortly expects to get large increase of salaries. The Government of Lord Ripon meant to show some consideration to the most neglected department of public service—woe the educational, by introducing a graded scheme. But to the officers of the educational service!—the introduction of the graded scheme has rendered their case still worse. In days of yore when the pay of a Moonsiff was Rs. 100, the pay of the Head Master of a zilla school was Rs. 200 or Rs. 150 at the least. By the introduction of the graded scheme the maximum pay has come down to Rs. 75 or 80. Further attempt to improve the condition and prospects of educational officers will perhaps bring it down still lower. When the Government sincerely meant to do good and when its effort in that direction has been palpably foiled, will it not do something to realize its original purpose, specially when it has been so liberal to two of the services, compared with which the educational service does not lose its importance in the least? The promotion in the Subordinate Educational Service is extremely slow and it takes almost an age in getting a lift from one grade to another. Will not our present benign Government show some consideration to the poor officers of the educational service? Since the introduction of the graded scheme in August 1878 the following promotions have only been made.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One officer from | 2 | to the first | |
| Two | ditto, | 3 | to the 2 |
| 6 | ditto. | 4 | ditto. 3 |
| 8 | ditto. | 5 | ditto, 4 |
| 10 | ditto. | 6 | ditto. 5 |

And so on. And in class VII 57 out of 103, in class VI, 38 out of 80, in class V 34 out of 62, in IV 20 out of 41 and in class III, 4 out of 25 already enjoying the maximum pay of the grade.

TUESDAY, 4TH JULY.

WE HAVE ALREADY acknowledged the receipt of the Dacca College Calendar. We learn from it that Kumar Rajendra Narayan Rai Chaudhuri of Bhowal has given Rs. 6,000, to endow a graduate scholarship of Rs. 20 a month, to be called the "Raja Kali Narayan Rai scholarship." Babu Ruplal Das and Babu Raghunath Das, zemindars and bankers, have given, under certain conditions, Rs. 4,500, to endow a graduate scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, to be called the Ruplal Raghunath scholarship.

REFERRING to our article on the "Prospects of Educated natives in the Police Service" a native Police officer writes:

Your remark that promotion in the Police service is slow is not quite correct. I believe no other department than the Police holds out so many chances of rapid promotion. In what other department can men rise from a salary of Rs. 10 to one of Rs. 150? What you say regarding promotion depending upon the caprice of superior officers is in many cases true, but the regulations of the department are such that an officer of merit cannot but attract notice of the District Magistrate, the Divisional Commissioner and the Inspector-General. A Police officer if he does something meritorious in some shape or other is sure to rise. What you say regarding the treatment accorded to Police officers is literally true. A Sub-Inspector deserves no better courtesy than to be addressed as *tome*.

Our correspondent forgets that when we referred to the slowness of promotion we did not mean the subordinate ranks of the Police.

By way of suggestion for reform our correspondent observes:

The privations and hardships of the Police service are very great. It is no wonder that under such privations and hardships in the absence of adequate remuneration as compensating incentive constables, head-constables and even many Sub-Inspectors excuse their corrupt practices as justifiable. Admission of educated men into the rank of Sub-Inspectors will not be sufficient for checking such practices, we must get honest men to serve as constables and head-constables. The chief and only cause of the prevalence of corruption in the service is low pay and absence of encouraging circumstances. The denial of travelling allowance to police men is a mistake, which is productive of serious mischievous consequences. The rule is enforced to the extent of denying this allowance even when Police men and Police officers are entrusted with work which does not come within their province and for which work other people get the same allowance. This was done when Police officers were entrusted with census work.

Regarding Police work proper our correspondent says:

It is not correct to say that the objectionable practice of entrusting head constables with the investigation of cases has been done away with. There are many outposts which are still in charge of head-constables. These worthies not only investigate but decide cases, impose fines, and are otherwise most oppressive. You say that minor cases will henceforth be entrusted to them, but it is in such cases that great oppression is practised. Again, under the existing arrangements it is not possible to take away from head-constables the power of investigating cases. In the absence of the Sub-Inspector from a Police Station the head constable receives the report of a case, in the latter's absence the writer-constable does the work, and the practice in the Police is that whoever takes the initiative in a case, conducts it to the last, and then the Sub-Inspector may, but he never interferes with it. Some idea may be formed of the honesty and integrity of head-constables from the style of their living. They are not unfrequently observed to be better off than District Superintendents, moving about in *palkees* and receiving *nuzzurs*. When I was a Police officer, I heard that at a certain outpost informations were taken down only on the receipt of a fee of Rs. 1-4. I brought this to the notice of my District Superintendent and upon this a head constable and a subordinate of mine told me to my face that a Police officer who does not take bribes was a fool. The practice of recording informations on the receipt of a consideration still obtains in Assam, if I am not mistaken. I do not think there is much jobbery in the department. Ordinary Police work does not ordinarily tax the brain, a man of common sense can do it if he sticks to law. I therefore do not see why those that have friends should suffer if the latter labour under no positive disqualification.

I will conclude with enumerating a few ordinary maxims of Police morality. (1) It is no crime for Police men below Inspectors to accept consideration. (2) It is no crime for a Police officer to get up cases, to fabricate evidence or to swear away the life and liberty of any man or woman. An educated person of principle, great moral courage and well framed habits must be prepared to combat with these principles of belief.

THE HOWRAH PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION held their 10th Annual Meeting at Ramkristopore Vernacular School premises on Sunday the 18th instant at which among many other things they voted an address of thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for the Resolution of the Government of India on local self-government.

A MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT strongly urges the Reorganization of the Subordinate Medical Service:

Now that the Subordinate Judicial Service has been reorganized and there is prospect of the Subordinate Executive Service receiving similar consideration, I am inclined to ask—is there no prospect of the case of the Subordinate Medical Service being taken into consideration? They are an ill-used body. The scale of salaries which now obtains for them was fixed half a century back. Since then times and circumstances have changed. Prices have risen, wants have increased, competition has reduced private practice to a minimum—in the Mofussil the Assistant Surgeons have almost no private practice. Their small pay and increased wants subject them to great hardship and inconvenience. Leaving aside the Subordinate Judicial and Executive Services, the position of the ministerial servants of Government, the Police and Jail officers has improved, but that of the Subordinate Medicos remain stationery. Justice and humanity demand that claims of these officers should receive some consideration at the hands of Government.

Lord Lawrence once thought of doing justice to the Subordinate Medical Service, but after him no one seemed to pay any attention to it. Will Mr. Thompson kindly take the medicos under his patronage?

WEDNESDAY 5TH JULY.

REFERRING to the anti-Bengali policy of Government in Behar and the North West Provinces a correspondent writes:

This policy so rigorously enforced in Behar and N.-W. P. has no tendency to benefit the "children [of the soil." It serves to benefit the Eurasians to whom only employment in any province on provincial ground there is no restriction. The principle which excludes natives of Bengal from employment in the public service in Behar and the N.-W. P. if strictly enforced ought to exclude Eurasians who are not natives of Behar or the N.-W. P. from the same service. If a Hindu native of Bengal is excluded from Government service in the N.-W. P. surely in all fairness a Eurasian native of Bengal ought to be so excluded. It may be said it would be very difficult to distinguish a Eurasian native of Bengal from a Eurasian native of the N.-W. P., Bombay or the Punjab. A Bengali by caste and designation could be easily distinguished in order to shut the door against him—but the same difficulty would occur in distinguishing Lala Pursuram and Moulvi Ahmad who might be either natives of Behar or the N.-W. P. The truth is the Bengalees have made themselves very obnoxious by their comparative independence of spirit. Among other reasons we take exception to the policy on the ground of its being a protectionist one. In this age of free trade this kind of protection to local labour is most injurious to the interests of the public service. The only recommendations which we recognize are merit and fitness, wherever found.

THE RUMOURED transfer of the Bongong sub-division of the Nuddea District has created alarm in the minds of the Zemindars, writes our Gossain Durgapur correspondent, who have estates in that District partly in the Bongong sub-division and partly in the Head-quarters sub-division. The measure will entail upon them additional expense and trouble in keeping separate establishments and making separate arrangements for business at Krishnaghur and Jessore respectively. We fully sympathize with the people of Bongong.

A CORRESPONDENT at Nubigunj in the Sylhet district says :

"It will appear to you rather strange that there is no such person as even a petty medical practitioner in this place. Vagrant coolies are often seen to drop down dead on the road-side and river-side unheeded and uncared-for. The present Munsiff Babu Kalipada Mookerjee and the local pleaders have taken in hand the project of opening a dispensary here and with this view have applied to Mr. Macpherson the Sub-divisional Officer for a grant from local fund.

We have had this year an abundant spring crop, even the incident damage in the end of gathering was also very slight."

THE GOOD PEOPLE of town Sherepore in the Mymensing district held a grand meeting under the presidency of Babu Hara Chunder Chowdhury to vote an address of thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy for the boon of local self-government. The meeting was both numerously and respectably attended.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that Kumar Indra Chunder Sing of Paikpara, and Kumar Munohur Chunder Roy, Raja Buddinath's family, have subscribed Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 respectively in aid of the funds of the Baransgore Hindu School.

WE HAVE RECEIVED another communication relative to the grievances of Sheristadars of Magistrates' Courts in the interior, their duties and responsibilities and the insufficient pay drawn by them. After having given both sides a fair hearing our Chittagong correspondent will excuse us if we decline to notice further communications on the subject.

WE LEARN from a Krishnaghur Correspondent that Babu Kadarnath Mookerjee has given a scholarship of Rs. 100 per annum to be awarded to the best student of the Navadip tolls.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT writes :

"Your article on the Employment of Natives has given great satisfaction. Will you kindly invite Mr. Monro's attention to the appeal of the suspended Peshkar of the Nuddea Collectorate—and of a subordinate clerk of the same office ?"

WE HAVE RECEIVED a sheet Calendar of the Calcutta Art Studio. As a specimen of work turned out by the Studio it is commendable. It is neatly executed.

BABU KHETTER MOHUN CHATTERJEA, Executive Engineer, Indore, has published a manual of Homœopathic Domestic Medicine in Hindi. We believe this is the first attempt of the kind in Hindi. As the use of Homœopathic medicine is rapidly spreading in the country this manual will prove useful to the Hindi-knowing population of India.

THE JULY NUMBER of the *Oriental Miscellany* is before us. It has the usual *quantum* of readable matter. The notes on the topics of the day are very interesting.

THE VIJYAN DURPAN or the *Scientific Mirror* is a welcome addition to our Vernacular periodical press. The first two numbers are before us, which are creditable to the conductors of the journal.

BABU DURGA CHURN GUPTA, the enterprising publisher, has brought out an illustrated edition of Kirtibasas's Ramayana. This is a pet book of the masses, and the illustrations given will make it still more attractive.

### THURSDAY, 6TH JULY.

A LARGE NUMBER of Pilgrims *en route* to Mecca from Samarkhand, Khokhand, and Andejan recently arrived at Kabul. The Amir's post leaves Kabul for Peshawar on Tuesdays and Fridays, and reaches Kabul from Peshawar on Mondays and Thursdays. The traffic road between Ladakh and Kashmir may be considered open for the season.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

DURING the month of June 1882 twenty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-seven persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 18,854 and 4,056 females and of Europeans 287 males and 90 females. The daily average of visitors was 931.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the letter of thanks which the East Bengal Landholders' Association have addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy for the concession of the boon of Local Self-government. We regret we cannot make room for the whole letter but we give the following extract :

"The inauguration of this new policy will mark an important epoch in the History of British India. The principles of Government enunciated in the Resolution on Local Self-Government are marked by such a breadth of view, keen foresight and true sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the people that all classes of the community are intensely gratified at the liberal and sound measure which Your Excellency has so graciously undertaken to carry out."

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the memorial which the inhabitants of Nuddea have addressed His Honor the Lieutenant Governor shewing the inexpediency of transferring the Bongong sub-division of the Nuddea District to Jessore. The grounds of objection as set forth in the memorial are loss of importance of Nuddea as a district of historic renown, reduction of work in Nuddea, increase of work in Jessore, and inconvenience to the people of Bongong. The reduction of business will affect the prospects of men of ability and character, who have made the district the sphere of earning their livelihood, while the transfer will put the inhabitants of Bongong to great inconvenience, hardship, expense and trouble. Both Mr. Thompson and Mr. Peacock are so well acquainted with the peculiarities of the district that we need not say more on the subject.

### FRIDAY, 7TH JULY.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following :

On the first of June last, I was coming down from Dacca to Goalundo by the E. B. Railway steamer "Lukhia." On the way some four or five fourth class deck passengers and one religious mendicant (Boiragi) were in the course of their promenade on the deck or from a curiosity to observe the time-piece on board had unconsciously trespassed into the space allotted to third class passengers. The four men above-mentioned though in humble circumstances were of the *Bhudderloke* class—but they knew not English nor was there any defined boundary shewing the space allotted to the fourth and third classes, except the word third class in English on a wooden partition For the encroachment they had made the Captain forcibly snatched away from those passengers their tickets. Not understanding the cause of this proceeding they asked the Captain about it, but they were driven off and at last told that until they paid the difference between the third and fourth class fares their tickets will not be restored to them. The poor men not knowing what to do applied to me to intercede on their behalf. I was satisfied that the men had never travelled in a steamer and were ignorant of the rules usually observed on board. I agreed and begged the Captain to return the tickets. For this act of temerity I too was punished with the snatching away of my ticket (fourth class), for approaching the Captain. I had to take my stand in the third class space. We at last escaped by paying excess fare of eight annas per ticket. Just imagine what would have been the consequence if these passengers had no surplus cash with them. I hope the Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway will take notice of this case.

WE LEARN from a Bombay paper that the Parsi community of Bombay have admitted into their body a number of families who were Parsis in every respect, but had been hitherto excluded from the general body. In the last week of June they were invited by the leaders of the Parsi community to a fire temple and openly invested with the thread and dress which symbolises their admission into that community. This movement has alarmed the orthodox Parsis.

OUR KRISHNUGHUR CORRESPONDENT has sent us the proceedings of a public meeting held at that station on the 1st instant for the purpose of voting an address of thanks to His Excelleney the Viceroy for his noble policy regarding local self-government. As the proceedings have appeared in some of the daily papers, it is not necessary for us to give them *in extenso*.

A BEHAR CORRESPONDENT complains :

"A practice has lately come into vogue in the Civil Courts of this province to accept the statement of a ryot as correct who in a suit by his landlord for rent on land held in excess of what he pays rent for, denies and under-states the amount of arrear. The Civil Court instead of acceding to the prayer of the plaintiff for the appointment of an Amean gives decree on the measurement and amount admitted by the ryot and directs the dissatisfied plaintiff to institute a separate suit under a particular section of Act VIII. (B.C.) of 1869. Surely this is not justice."

### SATURDAY, 8TH JULY.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from Kurigram in the Rungpore district an account of the proceedings of the local Munsiff anent a pleader of his Court. When retributive justice has been meted out to the aggrieved we do not see any good reason for further agitation on the subject.

"PAGES OF LAUGHTER' is the title of a new comic paper lately started in Madras. The first number is before us. The Editor in his opening address thus holds forth : "*Pages of Laughter* is a paper conducted by gentlemen for gentlemen. And the tone of the journal will bear this out. There will be no vulgar personality. The editorial management is in experienced hands, and subscribers may expect a really first class journal (we cannot avoid egotism, when recommending ourselves) in exchange for their subscriptions." It would be premature to form an opinion from the first number.

THERE WERE 177 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 1st July of which 18 were from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 43 from fevers, 10 from bowel-complaints, 6 from wounds and accidents, 18 from pthisis and asthma, 19 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Six children were still-born, 44 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year, 19 persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 14. The average of daily mortality was 25·2.

WE EXTRACT the following items of Parliamentary intelligence relating to India :

THE DURBHANGA RAJ.

Mr. O'Donnel asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would lay upon the table of the House the letter in which Mr. M. Finucane, Bengal Civil Service resigned the managership of the Durbhanga Raj at the end of 1880 on the ground that he could not conscientiously carry out large proposed enhancements of rent, whether the resignation of Mr. Finucane was accepted; and whether a relative of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Ashley Eden, was forthwith appointed in his place manager to the Maharaja of Durbhanga at an increased salary.

The Marquis of Hartington.—Mr. Finnance was never manager of the Durbhanga Estate. He was lent by Government to assist in completing the survey of the estate under the manager, Colonel Money. Colonel Money is a distant connexion by marriage of Sir Ashley Eden, but was selected for the post of manager of the estate by Sir R. Temple when Lieutenant-Governor. Nothing is known of Mr. Finucane's letter of resignation. It is believed that he completed the survey on which he was employed.

Mr. O'Donnell said he would repeat his question that day fortnight, and also gave notice of further question on the same subject.

THE IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM INTO INDIA.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated in the Calcutta correspondence of *The Times*, that, immediately on the receipt of a communication from him, Lord Ripon caused a measure to be introduced into the Indian Legislative Council, relaxing the precautions on the importation of petroleum into India; whether it was true that immediately on the receipt of another communication from him, Lord Ripon suspended further progress with the measure in question; whether he would lay copies of these communications upon the table of the House; how many members of the Indian Legislative Council were present at the meeting of that body at which the measure relaxing the precautions on the importation of petroleum was introduced, and what were their names; and whether Government would take steps to secure some representation of the interest of 200,000,000 subjects of the Crown.

The Marquis of Hartington.—As I have already stated, the measure was introduced in consequence of certain communications made to the Government of India. Its progress appears to have been suspended in consequence of representations which have been made in India, and not so far as I am aware in consequence of correspondence which has passed with the Government of India is entirely telegraphic, and necessarily represents imperfectly the facts which were before me. As soon as it is sufficiently complete to give full information, there will be no objection to its production. The Secretary of State has frequently expressed a strong opinion as to the undesirability of carrying on important legislation at Simla in the absence of unofficial members of the Legislative Council; but it is evident that this matter was urgent, and if dealt with at all, did not admit of delay.

Mr. O'Donnell.—Can the noble lord give the House any information respecting the number of members of the Legislative Council, who took upon themselves to move in this matter?

The Marquis of Hartington.—No Sir, all that we know has reached us by telegraph, and I have already communicated it to the House.

THE INDU-PRAKASH takes exception to the form of liberality of the Gaekwar of Baroda to his Dewan Sir Madhava Row. It is stated that His Highness has presented the Dewan two lacs and a half in addition to the half lac given on the occasion of the installation. We do not quite agree with our contemporary. Such handsome gifts have always been the characteristic of oriental princes.

THE ABOVE journal makes certain statements regarding the conduct of Col. Barton, Political Agent, Kattywar, which are simply incomprehensible. Our contemporary accuses the Agent of fostering a system of espionage and of high-handedness, which if true deserve the severest condemnation. The Foreign Office ought to enquire into the allegations made.

MR. STOKES' Small Cause Court Bill far from introducing the reign of law has produced chaos and confusion. The number of suits has materially fallen off, the costs have vastly increased, and the procedure for a summary court has become impracticable. What a legacy has Mr. Stokes left to his successors !

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR in a jocative mood says :—"The easiest way to introduce self-Government into this country would be to drive out the English.

JEYPORE was the first Native State, which gave birth to an English paper, but that paper has not proved so successful as could be wished. Now Travancore has given birth to another paper entitled the *Kerala Patriot*, which for the present will appear twice a month. We wish it every success.

MR. B. L. GUPTA has taught a good lesson to a myrmidon of the Police, who though belonging to a Mofussil Thanna, sought to carry on his high-handed doings in the heart of the town. The Magistrate has fined him Rs. 100.

THE RESOLUTION of the Government of Bengal on the employment of natives as Railway engine drivers and shunters, has the following :

Experience has shown that, while Native drivers and shunters can be employed at far less pay than Europeans, the



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have been proved to be regular in their attendance, to give little trouble, and, provided they are efficiently supervised, to be as careful in the performance of their duties as most Europeans with similar length of service on the foot-plate. It is therefore desirable, except on mail or fast passenger trains, where special intelligence, judgment, physical power, stamina, and presence of mind are required, that for the sake of economy they should be employed to the fullest extent.

*Amen!*

LAST WEDNESDAY'S *Calcutta Gazette* notifies for the information of those, who would like to enter the Subordinate Executive Service, that the number of registered candidates for the office of Sub-Deputy Collector still unprovided for exceeds one hundred. It is improbable, therefore, that new candidates for this branch of the public service can expect to obtain appointments within a reasonable time. "The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it desirable to give publicity to this fact, as it may save disappointment to many, and may induce some intending candidates to choose for themselves some other career." This is a well-meant notice.

IT IS NOT true that Sir Richard Garth wanted to have his leave cancelled because Mr. Justice Mitter was to be appointed to act for him. He is too high-minded to stoop so low. Last Thursday Sir Richard Garth gave a farewell party, to which he invited the *elite* of both the European and Native communities. As usual he was courteous and affable to his guests.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Meteorological Observations recorded at six Stations in India in the year 1880, corrected and revised. 2. Meteorological Records for July, August and September, 1881. 3. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for May 1882 and the two months 1st April to 31st May, 1882. 4. Report on the Police Administration of British Burma for 1881. 5. Annual Report on the Insane Asylums in Bengal for 1881. 6. Report of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes for 1881. 7. The Military and Financial Condition of Europe, being a statement of the numerical strength of the Armies and Navies, with the annual cost, together with the interest and amount of the National Debt of each European Nation, compiled by Lewis Appleton (London.) 8. The Gradual Progress of International Arbitration, compiled by Lewis Appleton (London.) 9. Grammatical Tables and Model Parsing for the use of Native Students. By Kali Prosana Sanyal (Allahabad). 10. Calcutta Art Studio Sheet Almanack shewing the Samvat year with corresponding calender year Bengali and Sakabda years 11. The Retirement scheme for India of Standard Life Assurance Company. 12. Catalogue of Publications of the Calcutta Art Studio. 13. Government of Bengal Circular on Local Self-Government No. 57 M. dated 5th July 1882. 14 Rules, Organization and Objects of the Anjuman-i-Punjab Association and Report for 1881-82. 15. Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for 1881. 16. Indian Telegraph Guide, Parts I and II., for July 1882. 17. Representation of the inhabitants of Khurda, Dandimal and other places in Pooree on the settlement operations in Zillah Khurda. 18. Sudarshuna Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy vol. VI. No. 3. 19. *Balmikir Joga* or the three Forces (Physical Intellectual and Moral) being sketches in Bengali prose By Hurroprosad Shastri, M.A. 20. *Bharut Mahila* or the Highest Ideal of Female Character as set forth in Sanskrit Works (Reprinted from the Bunga Durshun.) By Hurroprosad Shastri, M. A. 21. Rajasthan—a translation of Col. Tod's Annals of Rajasthan in Bengali, Vol. I. No. I. Published by Borodakant Mittra. 22. Bunga Durshun (a Bengali Monthly) for Assar, 1286 B. E. 23. Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces for 1881. 23. Messrs. Dickenson and Co.'s Monthly Price List of Printing Papers, cards &c., for July 1882.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

*London, July* 1.—The House of Commons is still debating in Committee the Repression of Crime in Ireland Bill. The House sat all last night, and will probably continue sitting until Sunday.

*July* 2.—In the House of Commons the debate in committee on the Repression of Crime Bill lasted until eight last evening. After a most stormy sitting Mr. Parnell and fifteen Home Rulers, who persisted in obstructing the business and who insulted the Chairman, were suspended, and finally nine other members were suspended for the same reason. Eventually the last clause of the Bill was passed. Mr. Gladstone demands urgency for Monday.

*3rd.*—All the preparations which the War Department and Admiralty have been making in connexion with the fitting out of the British Expeditionary force are now complete.

*4th.*—A meeting of the Committee under the presidency of Sir Garnet Wolseley for the mobilisation of the troops took place yesterday at the War Office at which arrangements were discussed for calling out the army reserves. Mr. O'Donnel, M.P. for Dungarvan, was suspended for a fortnight for insulting the Chair in the House of Commons on last Saturday. A motion was adopted last evening reviving the urgency rule.

*5th.*—The House of Commons last night voted urgency for the Repression of Crime Bill. Frequent Cabinet Councils are being held. Twenty-three arrests have been made at Longhrea in connexion with the assassinations of Messrs. Blake and Keene.

*5th.*—Sir C. Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that fresh instructions had been sent to Admiral Seymour which would meet all contingencies.

*6th.*—The *Times* in a leading article this morning announces that Admiral Seymour will to-day formally threaten to bombard the defences of Alexandria harbour unless a complete stoppage of hostile operations takes place. The dispute between the Government and Channel Tunnel Company has been settled, the latter having complied with the demands of Government.

*6th.*—The Premier, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that Government had no intention of asking the Parliament for a vote of credit, as facts at present did not justify such a step.

*7th.*—The first Army Corps of the expeditionary force for Egypt will consist of 25,000 men, of which England will contribute 15,000 men, and India, Aden and the Mediterranean stations 10,000. It is reported that Sir Garnet Wolseley will be appointed Chief in command and Sir Evelyn Wood Chief of the Staff.

*7th.*—Sir Evelyn Wood has been ordered to prepare to proceed to Egypt. Rear Admiral A. H. Hoskins has been appointed second-in-command of the fleet at Alexandria. The 47th and 56th Regiments of Infantry have been ordered to embark for Gibraltar to-morrow.

*Constantinople, July 3rd.*—The Conference are discussing Turkish intervention in Egypt.

*4th.*—The Turkish Government has made overtures to join the Conference on certain conditions.

*5th.*—The Conference has decided to invite the Porte to send troops to Egypt.

*Alexandria, July 3rd.*—The Egyptian Government declare that they are determined to resist the landing of the Turkish troops.

*4th.*—Acting upon instructions from the British Government, Admiral Seymour has demanded the immediate cessation of the armaments in Alexandria harbour.

*5th.*—Thirty-one thousand of the Egyptian Army Reserve have been supplied with arms.

*5th.*—The situation here is regarded as dangerous. Preparations for war are still being continued by the Egyptians. Admiral Seymour did not demand the cessation of the fortification works in the harbour of Alexandria as was stated, but has declared to the Egyptians that the sinking of ships in the harbour will be regarded as the commencement of hostilities. The Egyptian officials have replied that such a step is not contemplated.

## INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1882.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 12th Inst., at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 13th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: The Phenomena of Diffraction.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 14th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Radiation of Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 15th Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject: Carbon.

# The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1882.

## THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION VINDICATED!

DEEDS, NOT WORDS! THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION HAS BEEN VINDICATED! BRITISH HONOR AND JUSTICE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA HAVE BEEN UPHELD. FOR ONCE THE INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION OF RACE, COUNTRY AND RELIGION HAS BEEN FORGOTTEN IN FILLING THE HIGHEST JUDICIAL OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY! MR. JUSTICE ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER HAS BEEN APPOINTED OFFICIATING CHIEF JUSTICE DURING THE ABSENCE OF SIR RICHARD GARTH! ALL HONOR TO THE RIPON-BARING GOVERNMENT! MAY THIS GOVERNMENT REIGN OVER US FOR EVER!

## THE CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION.

THE British Government is notoriously expensive. If it takes a fancy for a thing, it will go to any expense to obtain it, particularly when the ways and means are not liable to a vote by the representatives of the tax-payers of the country. The long pending proposal for the establishment of a Central Railway station in Calcutta affords an illustration in point. In announcing the appointment of the present Committee to consider this question we stated that the proposal was not new. So long back as 1865 a Committee was appointed by Government to consider and report on the junction of the East Indian Railway with the Eastern Bengal Railway by a bridge over the Hooghly, on the formation of wet docks, and on other matters connected with the convenience of the trade and shipping of Calcutta. The general conclusions arrived at by the Committee were favourable (1) to a railway bridge at the nearest point to Calcutta at which such a structure would be safe from risk of ships breaking loose from their moorings in the Hooghly. "This from the evidence given," the Committee added, "will determine the site for the bridge, about 2 miles above Cossipore Foundry:" (2) to contiguous passenger stations for the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways at Sealdah on a high level; and (3) to a goods-station for both railways on the level of the ground, somewhere along the circular canal between Chitpore and Sealdah. With regard to the construction of a passenger station at Dalhousie Square and lines between that place and Sealdah, the Committee of 1865, though recognizing the undoubted convenience to the public of such an arrangement, considered that, looking to the cost of the land, the traffic must be very large to ensure a profitable return. Consequently a Central Railway station was practically abandoned. The Committee recommended also wet docks at Chitpore and the creation of a Port Trust for improving the foreshore of the River Hooghly, and giving additional facilities for the river trade and sea-borne traffic. The immediate practical outcome of this report was the establishment of the Port Trust, which has since done so much good service in the shape of wharf walls, jetties, warehouses, and lines of railway along the river face. The port of Calcutta will shortly be connected with that of Diamond Harbour by a railway, and it is proposed to establish wet docks at the last mentioned station. In 1868 the question of bridging the Hooghly was again raised, a Conference being appointed by the Government of Bengal, but no practical result ensued. The discussion was not, however, barren, for it led, indirectly, to the construction of the excellent floating bridge at Armenian Ghat which has made Howrah a part of Calcutta. In 1878 the main question was again raised. In that year, Mr. Duff Bruce laid before the Port Trust Commission, of which he was Vice-Chairman, an elaborate scheme of his own, which, with an important member dissenting, was adopted by the Commission and submitted to the Government of Bengal. Briefly described the scheme was to bridge the Hooghly at Ahiritollah Ghat; to have a large high level railway passenger-station near the Custom House approached by a viaduct; and a goods-station on the Port Trust premises. With regard to this scheme the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Ashley Eden, remarked "that the high level station in the proposed position, with its long raised approach, would be a real nuisance to the town; and further he is of opinion, looking to the general advisability of keeping the passenger traffic separate from goods traffic at terminal stations, that in any case it would be most undesirable to locate a passenger station and bring a heavy passenger traffic within the exceedingly limited area available to the Port Commissioners for the conduct of their shipping business." So much for the history of the question.

Let us now consider the present aspect of the question. It would appear from a despatch of the Secretary of State dated the 24th November 1881 that there was some correspondence between the London Board of the East Indian Railway Company and the Indian Minister regarding certain arrangements which, in their opinion, should be made "in view of the public interests concerned, and of the interests of the undertaking," for securing the ulterior purposes for which the bridge over the Hooghly was intended as a preliminary measure. The Board proposed (1) that the Company should have access to Calcutta over a line of their own (2) that they should have a station in the city;

under their own command; and (3) that they should have eventual rights over the projected line to Diamond Harbour. The Secretary of State remarked:

The projected Bengal Central Railway having obtained a pledge that suitable provision for its traffic shall be furnished in Calcutta, its reasonable requirements must be considered in connection with the larger question, and the probable wants of the trade of Calcutta in relation more particularly to the convenience of its great indeed important foreign commerce and of its port and shipping, will also call for careful attention. Should you come to the conclusion that there should be one great central station you will also have to consider what agency it should be carried out and on what principles the cost should be distributed.

Beyond this general expression of my wishes to be furnished with the conclusions come to by Your Excellency's Government on these very important matters, it is not necessary that I should now do more than remind you that in any enquiry you may cause to be instituted on the subject care should be taken to consult the best authorities as to the requirements of the home trade and foreign commerce of Calcutta interests of which are so closely bound up in the satisfactory arrangement of the terminal station of the East Indian Railway.

Accordingly the Government of India in January 1882 assembled a Committee of Engineers to consider the question of establishing a Central Railway Station in Calcutta. This Committee consisted of President, Mr. G. L. Molesworth, C. I. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, Members, Mr. Bradford Leslie, Agent and Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway and Co., the Hon'ble F. Prestage, Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway and Co. Mr. W. C. Furnivall, Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal Central Railway and Co., Mr. H. E. Levinge, Chief Engineer of Bengal, and Col. de Bourbel, R. E. Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, and Secretary, Lieut-Col. C. H. Luard, R. E. This Committee submitted their report in February 1882. The following is a summary of their recommendations:

PASSENGER STATION.—1. A central passenger station in the neighbourhood of Dalhousie Square on a low level.

2. A length of station, sufficient to give 1,000 feet clear standing room for trains.

3. Platforms for six trains.

4. Lie-lye sidings for 12 trains.

5. The cross section shewn in digram to ensure sufficient platform room.

6. Great care in providing for ventilation, with a recommendation that the whole area of the station should not be roofed.

7. A general adhesion to the proposals contained in Mr. Leslie's memorandam of 1879 with regard to a Railway Hotel on an upper storey, which should be carefully considered in its details.

8. A connection with Sealdah by means of 4 lines of rails, rising from Dalhousie Square to College Street by a gradient of 1 in 200, and carried thence on a high level to the Circular Canal bridge.

GOODS DEPOT.—9. A low level goods depot at Halseer Bagan alongside the circular canal to the north-east of Town, connected by means of the Eastern Bengal Railway branches and the Municipal Railway with the river-side and the Port Trust premises, and southwards by junction with the Eastern Bengal, and Calcutta and South-Eastern, and Diamond Harbour Railways.

The total cost of the proposals of the Committee is given at 75½ lacs of rupees or three quarters of a million.

The Committee of Engineers having reported, the Government of Bengal under instructions from the Government of India have recently appointed a Committee of business men to report on the desirability of establishing a Central Railway Station in Calcutta and on the most eligible sites for the same. The Committee have had several sittings, but we understand that they are not by any means unanimous on the subject. The majority are in favour of the establishment of a Central Railway Station, but the minority do not see the slightest necessity for it. As regards site there is also a wide difference of opinion amongst the members, and it has therefore been resolved that all the different sites, which find favour with the different members, should be mentioned in the report.

The main question, viz., the necessity of establishing a Central Railway Station in Calcutta has been assumed from the beginning, but seldom argued. Although the circumstances have materially changed since the question was first raised, the necessity of a Central Station is still assumed as ever. We for one do not see that the same necessity now exists. We entirely set aside the question of a central passenger station. There are now three Railway lines, which bring passengers to Calcutta, viz., the East Indian, the Eastern Bengal, and the South Eastern, and in a year or two two more will be added by the Baraset line, and the Diamond Harbour line, the first will probably make Sealdah its terminus, and the second that of the South Eastern Railway. The bulk of the passengers of these Railways are natives, and they feel no inconvenience whatever from the absence of a Central Station in Calcutta. It is also observable that many of them go to the suburbs, and Sealdah is nearer to them than Calcutta. As for European passengers many of them have carriages of their own, and it is only a few minutes' drive with them. Besides, a few minutes' difference for the sake of a few European passengers is not such as to justify the outlay of three quarters of a million. We next come to the goods station. The real point is this that the cost of shipment from Bombay being so much less than what it is from Calcutta, can any thing be done to reduce this cost? We readily admit that every legitimate means ought to be adopted to diminish this cost if practicable. But will the scheme proposed materially further this end? The Committee of Engineers says:

Looking to the present arrangements of trade, and to the facilities afforded at existing stations, there is little room for doubt that the best position for an additional goods depot is the neighbourhood of the circular canal, and on the level of its bank.

The committee of 1865 said in the 22nd para of its report.—"It is a fact sufficiently attested that the trade of Calcutta, as now conducted, requires that the mass of the goods for export (which form the most important part of the goods dealt with by Railway companies) shall be repacked in Calcutta. This involves their delivery by cart at the warehouses of dealers. Probably, the formation of wet docks, with warehouses attached, might hereafter, in some measure, change the habits of trade, but meanwhile the requirements of the existing state of things must be met. Hence a large ordinary goods-station must be formed, suitable for the present condition of business quite irrespective of the question of docks."

Since these words were written the Port Trust has constructed jetties and warehouses, the Eastern Bengal Railway has been connected with the Port trust premises, and, independently, with the river side; and the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah has been greatly improved, and is still to be improved, more especially in the facilities for boat traffic between the shore and ships; the railway to Diamond Harbour has also been commenced, and the question of wet docks at that place is now under consideration.

The little interest which a rapidly shifting mercantile community has in permanent improvements, and the frequent changes in the Executive Government, make it likely that some time may elapse before any thing to facilitate trade and shipping is done at Diamond Harbour. But there is probability, if not certainty, of relief being given there, or elsewhere south of Calcutta, sooner or later. And with such relief, notwithstanding the well-known tendency of mercantile practice to conservatism, there will doubtless come an alteration in the methods of business which ought not to be lost sight of.

The committee is, indeed, informed that already a change has taken place, and that some articles of produce are shipped direct. For instance in the matters of wheat, owing to the establishment of trustworthy firms in the provincial centres of business, its examination and selection now takes place up-country instead of in Calcutta, with the result that some consignments, after being bagged on the spot, are sent by rail to Howra, and thence direct on board-ship. And Mr. Leslie, the Agent of the East Indian Railway, believes that this practice, which is still in its infancy, will extend.

Though it would not be practicable to carry the Railway to the warehouses in the heart of the town, it would be quite feasible to erect warehouses upon the land taken up for a goods depot. Objection may be made to a railway adding the business of warehousing to its other duties, but there can be none to its providing buildings for that purpose and letting them, under certain conditions as to their use. And a railway could afford to do this at a smaller rate than an independent owner, as it would find its profit in an increasing traffic rather than from direct returns. This question of warehousing has been present to the Committee both in its selection of a site and in regard to the area of land to be acquired. If adopted, the proposals of the Committee would facilitate the transfer, sale and repacking of export produce at terminal warehouses whence the goods would be despatched, either by rail to Diamond Harbour, or by means of boats on the circular canal to the ship's sides in the River Hooghly within the port of Calcutta. There would be similar advantage in respect of imports. Having regard to these expectations, the advantages of placing the goods-station on the borders of the canal are very great.

Halsi Bagan is the site recommended. Now the main object of a central goods-station is the reduction of the cost of transit, but under the scheme proposed it will be seen that cartage cannot be saved. On the contrary, as Mr. Prestage shews in his memorandum, by placing the bridge so high up the river as Hooghly, the proposals and policy of the East Indian Railway Company are so far favoured that all traffic from future lines from the South and South-West of India and the Central Provinces (the lines from which the greatest increase of exports from this Port may be hoped for) will be handicapped, and will have to pay toll over 143 miles of their line. Again, he says, the traffic from the railways in Eastern, North-Eastern and Central Bengal will be also handicapped, and forced down to Hooghly to run the East Indian Railway and pay toll to that line. Surely it would not be fair to burden trade on the pretext of affording it relief. Convenience to traffic certainly deserves priority of consideration, but are not the existing arrangements sufficient to fulfil that object? All goods coming from East Bengal may be carried to Chitpore and then taken over by the line of the Port Commissioners to the warehouses on the river-bank, thus saving cartage. The same arrangement may be made for goods, which may be brought by the Central Bengal, the South-Eastern and the Diamond Harbour lines by giving them way over the Chitpore line of the Eastern Bengal Railway. As for goods brought by the East Indian Railway we do not see any reason why the warehouse accommodation at Howrah cannot be extended. If the extension cannot be made in the north, it may be made in the south.

From what we have said above it will be seen that there is no necessity for a central passenger station at Calcutta, and that the existing arrangements are sufficient, and may be, if necessary, improved for the conveyance and accommodation of goods. Such being the case it will be sheer waste of money to establish Central Railway Stations at Calcutta. But if the Government should still force the so-called improvement upon the town, two important metropolitan interests will suffer, we mean the Calcutta Tramway, and the Railway of the Port Commissioners. Besides, if as the Engineers Committee propose warehouses will form a part of the new scheme of a central goods station, town property will necessarily suffer, and the town far from gaining will lose from the establishment of the Central Station. And yet the Municipality is asked to pay for the widening of streets to extend the approaches to the station. And lastly a railway in the heart of the town will be a great nuisance. Mr. Prestage says: "*I have not dwelt on the intolerable nuisance the smoke would be to the town from locomotives constantly working over a low level line running north and south*, but it should be considered now as it was in 1865. This nuisance *will be much increased if Sealdah* is not utilised, as it should be, for forming and marshalling the through (not local) trains." So all things considered the establishment of the proposed Central Railway stations in Calcutta is not needed, and we hope the Government will adhere to its past policy of masterly inactivity in this matter.

## THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WE HAVE ALWAYS SAID that our Legislative Councils are shams, and that if a Reform Bill is required for India, these Councils ought to be first brought under it. We are glad to observe that this conviction is at last dawning upon the minds of our contemporaries. *Apropos* of the latest performance of the Bombay Legislative Council the *Times of India* says:

The discussion in the Legislative Council at Poona on Wednesday affords a very timely and telling contrast to Lord Ripon's plans for the introduction of local self-government into India. A measure seriously affecting the poorer classes of the Presidency was introduced by the Hon. L. R. Ashburner, Senior Member of Council. Each of the non-official members stood up in turn to oppose it. The speakers were in fact rigidly divided into two classes. In the one were the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. W. M. Macaulay, the Hon. S. D. Sassoon, and the Hon. Hari Deshmookh, five in all; in the other the Hon. L. R. Ashburner and H. E. the Governor, two only, but two officials whose influence is far greater than that of all the non-official members put together. Sir Jamsetjee and Messrs. Mandlik, Macaulay, Sassoon and Deshmookh may say what they like, but the Government intend to do what they like, and so the whole principle of self-government, so far as it was exemplified in the Legislative Council, is shown to be an elaborate farce.

But this is nothing new. It has been the same over and over again. The non-official members of the Legislative Councils are a standing minority, and however irrefragable their facts and figures, and irrisistible their logic, they cannot get over the force of numbers, they must succumb to the official majority. The non-official members are to all intents and purposes show members; apparently they have all the privileges and honors of a law-maker, but really and prac-

tically they are nowhere. Whenever there is a division, the official members are sure to vote together, and the non-official members even if they have the courage to act independently must go to the wall. But they serve as buffers between the Government and the people. Whenever any obnoxious measure is carried, the Government has the ready plea that the non-official members have been consulted, whereas as a matter of fact it is the official members whose voice is potential. And this state of things will not be mended till the proportion of official and non-official members be adjusted on an equitable basis. It would matter little whether the mode of appointment of members be elective or nominative, as long as there will be a standing official majority in the Council, there will occur such scandals as lately took place in the Bombay Legislative Council.

In the face of the enlightened policy of the Government of India the Bombay Abkari Bill we must confess is inexplicable. The Government of India has effected material reduction of taxation, whereas the object of the Bombay Bill is to increase taxation. The Government of India has reduced the tax on a necessary of life, whereas the Bombay Bill proposes to tax on article of food. The *Times of India* says: "The mowra flower is used as an article of food by many wild tribes and by the poorer classes generally. It is also used for feeding cattle. But it is possible to distil a liquor from it, just as from dates or the juice of the sugar-cane, and Mr. Ashburner's Bill is intended to bring the mowra flower under the operation of the Abkari Act. He urges that it is only an article of food here, just in the sense as blackberries may be said to be an article of food in England. Grant this for a moment, and imagine what an uproar there would be at home if any venturous legislator proposed to clap a tax on blackberries, and to put all "traffic" in blackberries under the charge of the excise officers. We cannot, however, grant this. Mowra may grow wild like the blackberry, but there all resemblance ceases. It is used, and largely used, by the poorer classes as an article of food. The evidence of Mr. Mandlik and Mr. Hari Deshmookh is indisputable on this point. The first says they are boiled with tamarind and used by thousands, and he gave his own experience as to how they were collected in the districts. The second is still more exact. He says, "these flowers are used as food for men and fodder for cattle, and also as medicine. The wild tribes, Bhoels, Koles, Kalkurees, Warlies, Thaukers, &c. rise at midnight and go to their fields and collect the flowers which fall on the ground. These they sell to banias for grain or money, keeping a share for themselves." It is not enough in reply to this to say, as Mr. Ashburner said, that they were mistaken as to the extent in which mowra is used as a food for either men or cattle. It is not even enough to say, as H. E. the Governor very courteously put it, that Government on the best advice they could obtain had come to the conclusion that there was no considerable use of mowra as food. The advisers of Government are professionally, not of course personally, interested in increasing the revenue from Abkari duties, and in getting over departmental difficulties. This is, at all events, a point on which evidence can be readily obtained, and experts, official and non-official, should be consulted, as Mr. Macaulay suggests, before the discussion is resumed next Wednesday." But what did His Excellency the Governor of Bombay say? His Excellency affirmed that it was legitimate taxation, and added:

> The tax on spirits, however, is one that is everywhere regarded as highly legitimate, because it both raises money for public purposes from a luxury and tends to check habits that are demoralising.

On this point public opinion supports the Bombay Government, but when the tax is directed against an article of food, the public cannot but feel indignant. Sir James Fergusson remarked:

> On the best advice Government could obtain they came to the conclusion that there was no considerable use of mowra as food. Cattle may browse on the mowra flowers, but what is to be prevented is the collection of the flowers, because that can hardly be for other than an illegitimate purpose. It has been found that the collection of mowra flowers and the distillation of spirits from them has considerably affected the revenue and enabled many persons to use very cheap ardent spirits, avoiding the Abkari tax, and so defrauding Government.

But rice is converted into rum, should rice therefore be taxed? Mr. Macaulay very properly suggested that "it would be quite enough if the illicit distillation of liquor from mowra flowers were prohibited." He went further and said that fresh toddy should not be taxed.

We cannot believe that the Bombay Abkari Bill as it stands will receive the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy. Lord Ripon has too generous a consideration for the interests of the poor to seal it with his sanction.

## THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY BILL.

AMONG THE various acts of grace performed or promised by Lord Lytton on 1st January, 1877, to emphasise the Imperial Proclamation was, it will be recollected, a declaration to the effect that the Punjab University College would be raised to the rank of a full University, and empowered, like the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, to confer degrees. This promise was made in haste; and we doubt very much whether any other Viceroy than Lord Lytton would have made it. The late Viceroy, as might have been expected, readily fell in with the illiberal views of narrow-minded Anglo-Indian officials in the Upper Provinces, to whom English-educated Natives are an eye-sore. The elevation of the University College at Lahore to the status of a complete University was in perfect union with the retrograde and repressive policy, to carry out which Lord Lytton had been specially sent out to India. It was only natural that such a measure would find favour with the author of the Gagging Act and of the Arms Act. In his speech delivered at the Convocation of the Punjab University College in April 1879, the late Viceroy distinctly said that the objects of the Universities of Calcutta and Lahore were *not* only different but were essentially dissimilar; and thus the purpose aimed at by the founders of the latter institution was to develop the sentiment of an enlightened loyalty. Reading between the lines, these words embodied the determination of the Government not to give the manly races of Upper India, more particularly the Sikh, the liberal education which has opened the eyes of the physically weak Bengali. Lord Lytton indeed, said in plain terms that "the University training at Calcutta may be suitable to the national character of the native populations of Lower Bengal; but it is certainly not suited to the very different national character of the native populations of Upper India." In other words, the education which may with safety be given to the people of Bengal would, if imparted to the manly races of Upper India, become a source of political danger. The motive which from the beginning has prompted the supporters of the movement for raising the Punjab University College to the status of a full University is thus clear; and we have no hesitation in saying that such a retrograde and repressive measure would not have been countenanced by a high-minded and righteous statesman like Lord Ripon, if His Lordship's predecessor had not pledged the Government of India to it.

The object of the Punjab University Bill now before the Viceroy's Legislative Council is to fulfil the promise which Lord Lytton made on 1st January 1877. The Bill is drawn on the lines of Act II of 1857, which established and incorporated the University of Calcutta. Section 14 of the Bill empowers the Senate of the Punjab University to confer degrees after examination. The Senate shall have power to confer the following degrees:—(*a*) the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, and, if empowered by the Governor-General in this behalf, the degree of Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; (*b*) such other degrees and such diplomas or licenses as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act; (*c*) such marks of honour for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science and Art as may be prescribed by rules made as aforesaid. These provisions look quite unobjectionable on paper; but every thing will depend on the manner in which they are carried out in practice. The working of the Punjab University will do incalculable mischief unless English be made a compulsory subject and the sole medium in all its degree examinations. We think that a provision distinctly prohibiting the University to confer English degrees on purely oriental students and thereby lowering those degrees in value and repute, should be inserted in the Bill. It is true that Act II of 1857 does not contain such a provision; but then the circumstances under which the Bill to establish and incorporate the University of the Punjab has been introduced into the Council are quite different to those which attended the establishment and incorporation of the University of Calcutta. We have Lord Lytton's high authority for the statement that the objects and spheres of action of the two Universities are not only different, but are essentially dissimilar. Such being the case, the Bill under notice should contain a clause distinctly prohibiting the conferring of English degrees upon exclusively oriental students; for it is notorious that this has from the beginning been comtemplated by the friends and supporters of the movement for raising the Punjab University College to the status of a full University.

We will be told that in the statutes of the Punjab University College there is ample provision for the study of English. Indeed, this was the position taken up by Sir Charles Aitchison in replying to the address of welcome presented to him by the Indian Association of Lahore. Sir Charles on referring to the special objects of the University College, observed: "Now these are all admirable objects, with which every one interested in the welfare of the province can not fail to sympathise. They are objects which in the present condition of this country cannot possibly be attained if the study of English in its higher form be neglected or discouraged. Without a thorough knowledge of English it is useless to attempt to translate works with a view to improve or extend vernacular literature; it simply cannot be done." True; but the hard fact remains that the Punjab University College has actually attempted to get English works translated by men imperfectly acquainted with English. Most of the translations made under the auspices of the College are full of gross inaccuracies. Sir Charles Aitchison went on to say:—"Without a thorough knowledge of English it is equally impossible to become acquainted with the latest results of modern oriental scholarship, or to rise above the antiquated and unscientific methods of the Moulvie and the Pundit. Now I find in the statutes of the Punjab University College ample provision made for the highest study of English. It is therein provided that the study of English shall form one of the most prominent features of the teaching in all the schools and colleges connected with the institution, that both teaching and examination, which cannot with advantage be carried on in the Vernacular, shall be conducted in English, and that even in regard to Arabic, Sanskrit, and Oriental languages, a thorough acquaintance with English shall be a necessary condition for obtaining the *highest* honours of the Institution. It seems to me, then, that *if these statutes are observed, and it is the duty alike of Government and of the Senate to insist on their observance*, the Punjab University College instead of being a bone of contention should bring the friends of English and of Oriental education on common ground." The italics in this passage are ours. Yes, if the statutes of the Punjab University College are observed, the friends of English education will have no cause for complaint. But is there any guarantee that what has not been so long done will now be done? In the statutes of the Punjab University College no doubt ample provision is made for the highest study of English; but the provision has hitherto been honored more in the breach than in the observance. English the study of which was to form one of the most prominent features of teaching in the Oriental College, is not taught in that institution at all. Again, though the statutes provide that "proficiency in Arabic, Sanskrit or such other Oriental language as may be prescribed by the governing body *combined with a thorough acquaintance with*

*English* shall be a necessary condition for obtaining the highest honors of the institution," the Senate has held that English shall *not* be a compulsory subject for the High Proficiency in Arts Examination, which is said to be equivalent to the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. Then, again, the statutes direct that "provision shall be made for duly recognising and hororing proficiency in literature and science in the case of those acquainted with English, *provided such attainments are combined with the more important subjects of European education, such as, History, Geography, and so far as such acquaintance is obtainable through the medium of the vernacular.*" But as a matter of fact the important subjects of European education are ignored in all the examinations on the Oriental side held by the Punjab University College, such as Moulvie, Moulvie Alim, and Moulvie Fazil in Arabic; Moonshi, Moonshi Alim and Moonshi Fazil in Persian; and Pragya Vishaad and Shastri in Sanskrit. There are hardly any suitable text-books in the vernacular for the High Proficiency Examination, which, as we have remarked above, is said by the supporters of the Punjab University College to be equivalent to the B. A., degree examination of the Calcutta University; yet both the teaching and the examination are conducted in the Vernacular. Indeed, many students have passsed the High Proficiency Examination without knowing a word of English. It may, therefore, be pertinently asked of what earthly use is the "ample provision for the highest study of English" which is made in the statutes of the Punjab University College. If the observance of the statutes be left to the governing body of the Panjab University, we are almost sure that it will not be done. The Senate, unless strictly looked after by the Government, are sure to give preference to Oriental studies to the neglect of English, and therefore, to the prejudice of the vital interests of the people of the Punjab. In these circumstances, we earnestly implore Lord Ripon to insert a clause in the Panjab University Bill making English a compulsory subject and the sole medium in all the degree examinations of the University. If this is not done, the cause of high education, which is intimately mixed up with the advancement of the country, will seriously suffer in the Punjab provinces.

## THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY

IN a recent issue we briefly referred to the very advantageous terms which the promoters of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company have obtained from the Secretary of State for India. As the matter materially affects the interests of the Indian tax-payer, it deserves a more extended consideration. The Southern Mahratta system includes (1) the line from Bellary to the Portuguese Frontier, which the Government of India is under a treaty obligation to construct; (2) branches to Belgaum on the one hand and to Bunkapur on the other; (3) a direct connection between Sholapur and Gadag. The total length of the line is 444 miles. In 1881-82 the Government of India made a grant of £315,000 out of the Famine Insurance Fund for the construction of the section between the Hubli and the Purtuguese Frontier. A further grant of £370,000 out of the same Fund has been made for the current year, and a sum of £150,000 from ordinary funds has also been allotted for the purpose in 1882-83. But the Government of India afterwards urged upon the Secretary of State for India the desirability of endeavouring to arrange for the construction of the Southern Mahratta Line by a Company. The terms which the Secretary of State has granted to the promoters of this railway are as we have already remarked, very liberal, and it is, therefore, no wonder that the whole of the 50,000 shares which the promoters allowed the public to apply for, have been subscribed for six times over.

The terms which the shareholders of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company have obtained from the Secretary of State are a Government guarantee of 4 per cent. for five years, and thereafter of 3½ per cent. for 45 years. Nor is this all. The Company will also have one-fourth of the net profits of the line with power to demand repayment of their capital on giving a year's notice, should the railway prove unprofitable. This concession which practically amounts to a return to the system of absolute guarantee of a fixed interest on the capital for the whole period of concession till that capital was repaid recently formed the subject of an interpellation in the House of Commons. Sir George Campbell having asked the Secretary of State certain questions respecting the concession, Lord Hartington defended the action of Government. His Lordship said :—"By the recent treaty with Portugal, the Government of India is bound to construct a railway from the Portuguese frontier to its own system of railways to connect it with the Portuguese line which is being made. It was doubtful whether such a line could be made as a productive work; and the Government of India strongly urged that it should be made as part of a system embracing lines needed for the protection of the Southern Mahratta country from famine. Hence the work could not be constructed under the usual rule, according to which money may be borrowed for works likely to be remunerative, while it would absorb the whole provision for protective works for nearly five years. In order, therefore, to fulfil the political and administrative obligations of the Government it was determined to take advantage of an offer made that a company should be formed to raise the money and to construct and work the line." Now, in so far as the political obligations of the Government of India are concerned, it is enough to say that the Government had no business to enter into any compact of this kind with Portugal. The Government must have known well at the time it bound itself by a treaty to construct a railway from the Portuguese frontier to its own system of railways, that the prospects of such a line would be dismal in the extreme. If so, it was not justified in incurring an obligation the fulfilment of which would involve the imposition of heavy burdens upon the Indian tax-payer. Lord Hartington's statement that the Government of India is bound by a recent treaty to construct a railway from the Portuguese frontier to its own system of railways is therefore no answer at all. The question is, why was such a compact made with Portugal; and on this most important point Lord Hartington did not say a single word. And as regards the administrative obligations of the Government of India, that is to say, obligations arising from the necessity of protecting the Southern Mahratta country from famine, we think that the cost of an admittedly unproductive work like this line should have been met from the grant for Protective Works. One-half of the Famine Insurance Fund has been specially set apart for the construction of public works of an anti-famine character which cannot be expected to pay. If the Government considered it necessary to complete the Southern Mahratta system without delay, it should have constructed the line by the direct agency of the State and borrowed money for the purpose.

Lord Hartington contends in emphatic language that the concession granted to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company differs in several important respects from those made to the old guaranteed companies; and that this arrangement is more advantageous than the system of constructing Railways by the direct agency of the State. His Lordship observes :—"As compared with the system under which State Railways are usually made, the effect of the arrangement is that the money is raised by private capitalists instead of by the direct agency of the Government and that the line will be constructed and worked, without adding to the Government establishments, in return for which advantages the Government undertakes for the first five years to make up the company's share of net receipts to ½ per cent. and to resign one-fourth of the net receipts to the company. Should the company claim their money back it may be necessary to apply to Parliament for power to raise a loan for this purpose; but, in order to leave free the discretion of Parliament, power has been taken to repay the company in India in rupees. The principal points of difference between the arrangement now made and the old guarantee system are that the Government is the sole owner of the line, so that all conflict of proprietary rights is obviated; that the company have no inducement to spend more capital from the fact that the interest thereon is guaranteed but, on the contrary, every incentive to economy as affording them a larger amount of net receipts; and that the Government can, after the first 25 years at specified periods, pay off the company by giving back the precise amount received, without any bonus for the improvement of the property." The Government might have raised a loan at 3½ per cent. for the construction of the Southern Mahratta Railway; yet Lord Hartington has given 4 per cent to the company for five years plus one-fourth of the net receipts. What does the Government get in return for these liberal concessions? It is merely spared the necessity of raising a loan by the direct agency of the State; and it has this satisfaction that no addition will be made to the Government establishments for making and working the line, but we do not hesitate to say that this is an extremely poor compensation for the very advantageous terms which have been granted to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. We, for our part, do not see what harm there is in raising a loan by the direct agency of the State when the Government has to guarantee the interest on the loan. Then, we are entirely at a loss to understand what Lord Hartington means when he declares that it would be a great advantage to have no addition made to the Government establishments. What evils arise from increasing the strength of Government establishments when an increase rendered absolutely necessary by the exigencies of the public service we fail to comprehend. In order that the Government might not have to raise a loan by the direct agency of the State and to add to Government establishments, Lord Hartington has given the shareholders of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company ½ per cent. more than was necessary for five years, and has resigned one-fourth of the net receipts of the line to them. And it must not be forgotten that we may not after all get in return the so-called advantages, to secure which Lord Hartington has made such heavy sacrifices. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company may demand repayment of their capital on giving a year's notice. Of course, the Company will never think of claiming their money in the first five years, as the shareholders have been guaranteed 4 per cent. during that period. But should the line after a fair trial prove unprofitable—and such a contingency is by no means unlikely—the Company will demand repayment of their capital. It may then become necessary to raise a loan for the purpose of paying them off. Should this be the case, the heavy sacrifices which Lord Hartington has now made in order that the Government might be spared the necessity of raising a loan by the direct agency of the State and of making addition to the Government establishments for constructing and working the line will have been thrown away. We have strongly supported the new policy of constructing railways through the agency of private enterprise; but this policy should not be carried out when its adoption positively adds to the burdens of the tax-payer. The encouragement of private enterprise is a good thing, but for the benefit of railway speculators the Government is not justified in loading the backs of its poor and loyal subjects.

## THE SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

IT IS but meet that Lord Ripon's noble policy of conferring upon the people of India the inestimable boon of local self-government should first of all be carried out in the Viceroy's summer capital. Last year the tax-payers of Simla earnestly took the cause of municipal reform, and it was a most fortunate circumstance that they did so. As there was a large number of influential Europeans among them, they could not be forced into silence, though not convinced by argument. If they had been a pack of helpless Natives, they might have been snubbed. But when the agitation for municipal reform at Simla was headed by men like Mr. A. O. Hume and Mr. Molesworth, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, it was bound to succeed. Sir Robert Egerton had to

pay dearly for having presumed to sit upon the Municipal Reform Committee of Simla. In their memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab voted by the tax-payers at a largely attended and influential meeting held in August last, they prayed that the constitution of the Simla Municipal Committee be altered, and that at least two-fifths of the entire committee be nominated by election ; that in future no alteration of, or addition to, the existing taxation shall be considered by the Municipal Committee until the same has been laid before and explained to a public meeting of the tax-payers specially convened for the purpose ; and that in future the meetings of the Municipal Committee be open to the public and all tax-payers authorized to attend and listen to the proceedings. In dealing with these most reasonable prayers, the late Lieutenant-Governor, it might be remembered, found all the facts against the memorialists and declined to alter the municipal constitution of Simla. Mr. Hume, as Secretary to the Municipal Reform Committee, submitted a most able rejoinder, and mercilessly drove a coach-and-four through Sir Robert Egerton's so-called facts and arguments. This document was, indeed, unanswerable, and the late Lieutenant-Governor wisely determined to leave the case to be disposed of by his successor. It was fortunate for the cause of municipal reform that this course was pursued. Sir Charles Aitchison, the new Lieutenant-Governor, has broad views and generous sympathies ; and he has dealt with the prayers of the tax-payers in a manner which cannot be sufficiently admired. The proposals he has submitted to the Government of India in reference to the reconstitution of the Simla Municipality show the stuff of which the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is made. He has come to the sound conclusion " that Simla is a place in which there ought to be little difficulty in bringing into practical operation the principles in respect to self-government which have been laid down by the Government of India. Moreover, an important section of the community has memorialised the Government on the subject, and it is, in His Honor's opinion, impossible to justify the continuance of heavy taxation in a community like that of Simla, while withholding from it all or nearly all voice in the disposal of the proceeds." This conclusion will commend itself to the common sense of the thinking portion of the community.

The gist of all the complaints made by the tax-payers of Simla is, no doubt, want of representation. Sir Charles Aitchison is determined to remove this cause of complaint in a manner which will prove highly satisfactory to the Municipal Reform Committee. He does not attach much weight to the argument generally advanced against the adoption of the elective system at Simla. The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab writes :

> The argument upon which most reliance is placed by those who are not convinced of the expediency of restoring popular election in Simla is one drawn from the failure of the elective system as formerly tried. But it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that, even admitting the Simla Committee of 1875 to have rightly held that the Municipality, unaided by any Imperial grant, had proved unequal to the requirements of the community, the causes, apart from the financial causes of this inefficiency, are plain. It has already been shown in this Resolution that the Committee of 1874-75 was not a representative body in any true sense of the term. Clearly the defect lay in an unsuitable qualification both for voting purposes and for election. The constitution did not secure a fair representation of the various interests concerned, because it was based (perhaps through some misleading analogy) upon household suffrage limited by a qualification of annual value which was high for the place. The qualification for voters should not, His Honor holds, be a property qualification exclusively. There should also be a rental qualification as well. The summer residents and the great majority of tax-payers should not be excluded, as they practically were, under the old constitution of 1874-75 except in so far the representatives of the summer residents were nominated by the Government. If changes be made in the qualification as above proposed, the Lieutenant-Governor sees in the comparative failure of the old Committee no argument whatever against the prospect of successful adminstration by a revised Committee, in which a fair representation of all important classes of the community would be secured.

This is the language of genuine statesmanship. It is the height of injustice to condemn a system which has not been tried under fair conditions. The tax-payers of Simla, as we have said above, prayed that at least two-fifths of the Municipal Committee be appointed by election. Sir Charles Aitchison, we are glad to say, is prepared to go further than the memorialists. He is in favour of the appointment of the whole committee by election, and he thinks that a certain proportion, including the President, might be elected by the whole body of voters, others being elected for sections or wards by the votes of the wards. It might be remembered that the Reform Committee did not ask that the whole committee be elected, but if they did not go the whole length, it was simply because they had not the slightest hope that such a radical measure would be adopted by the Government. In demanding that at least two-fifths of the members should be appointed by election they merely indicated the *minimum* concession that would satisfy them. We agree with Sir Charles Aitchison in thinking that the entire committee should be appointed by election. So far as we are in a position to judge, there will be no practical difficulties in the way of giving effect to the views of the Lieutenant-Governor. We do not, however, see any harm in having the matter considered and reported upon by a special committee appointed for the purpose. The committee, we are told, will consist of seven persons—one nominated by the Government of India, two by the Local Government, two by the Municipal Committee and two by the Reform Committee. The Committee " would be invited to submit recommendations as to whether the local circumstances of Simla render it difficult to introduce an electve system in its entirety, or whether a mixed system would be preferable ; as to the qualifications for holding office ; the qualifications for voters ; the precautions needed to ensure due representation and protection of the interests of the Government ; the time and manner of elections ; the period for which office should be held ; the method of voting ; the division of business in the Committee between the full season when important matters would be settled and the winter season ; the relations of the committee to the Public Works authorities, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Government and its officers ; whether the meetings of the Municipal Committee shall be open to the public ; and under what rules its proceedings should be published and its accounts audited." The committee may take up other points which may occur to them.

Sir Charles Aitchison does not deal with the other complaints of the memorialists, such as the oppressive character of the bye-laws, the heavy incidence of taxation, the proposal to borrow 2 lakhs of rupees for the construction of a " Kursoal" &c. He rightly thinks that when the chief complaint—want of representation—is removed, all minor matters may be left to the Municipality itself to deal with when its constitution has been reformed. If the reconstituted Simla Municipality proves capable of self-government, it should be competent to redress the grievances of the tax-payers. As regards the question of the construction of the proposed " Kursoal" the Lieutenant-Governor would leave it to the decision of the new Committee. We are, however, of opinion that this project should have been at once disallowed by the Lieutenant-Governor. The proposed Kursoal, as Mr. Hume has pointed out, is to be a place of amusement for perhaps 750 well-to-do persons out of a population of 17,000. To provide a place of amusement for a small section of the community is not the business of a Municipality. Such undertakings should be left to private enterprise.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received a copy of the circular of the Bengal Government to the Divisional Commissioners inviting their opinion on details for carrying out the scheme of local self-government. The circular has come to hand too late for lengthened notice in this issue. It is a fitting corrollary of the noble Resolution of the Government of India on the subject. Mr. Rivers Thompson declares that " he is anxious to give the fullest possible effect to the policy of the Government of India." He is entirely in favour of the elective system, non-official Chairman of the Municipal Committee and District Boards, and recommends property-qualification in the manner suggested by Sir Ashley Eden. We are glad to observe that Mr. Thompson favours our idea of a Central Board of Control. " This body," he says, " would consist of specially selected representative members, adequately remunerated, with powers analogous to those of the Local Government Board in London. They would make enquiries on the reports of local officers, pass the necessary orders, dispose of all references from Municipalities, and Local Boards, or District Committees, sanction their bye-laws, and generally fulfil the functions of the chief controlling authority." We thank Mr. Thompson for the noble spirit of self-abnegation, which he has shown by proposing this Central Board of Control, which will be independent of Government. The scheme is excellent and deserves the support of our countrymen. We reserve further remarks till our next.

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EXAMPLE teaches better than precept. The Government of India has lately set a strong example in filling up high offices without invidious distinction of race or religion. This example has had effect upon the High Court in a direction quite unexpected. Hitherto no native attorney had been appointed to the Board of Examiners for the examination of candidates for attorneyship. The Chief Justice has now been pleased to appoint Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder to the Board of Examiners. This is the first appointment of its kind.

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THE NUDDEA Chowkidar's case, which was sent back by the High Court for retrial by the Sessions Judge, has undergone another phase. Mr. Monomohun Ghose, Barrister-at-law, laid information before the High Court to the effect that " the Judge had thought it right in open Court to select certain persons to sit as jurors whose names he had mentioned." He " asked the Court to request the Government of Bengal to depute some other Judge to go to Nuddea and try the case, which would not take two days." The Bench, which was composed of Justices Maclean and Macpherson, issued the following order :

> Mr. Justice Maclean said that they would allow a rule to issue on the Judge, returnable on Wednesday next, to show cause why the precept issued by him should not be quashed, and why the case should not be transferred for trial before another Judge. His Lordship further intimated that they would consider the precise terms of the order and forward it to Mr. Dickens that day, returnable on Wednesday next.

We are sorry for the sake of Mr. Dickens that it has been necessary to issue such a rule.

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WE HEAR that the Lieutenant-Governor has appointed a Committee of Secretaries to be presided over by Mr. Peacock to draw up a scheme for the location of the different branches of the Bengal Secretariat at Darjeeling from the 15th April to the 1st November each year. This arrangement if carried out will we fear entail much expense upon the State and cause much inconvenience and hardship to the clerks, particularly to the native clerks. But the advantages are not apparent. The Lieutenant-Governor will be himself on tour during the greater part of this period, and then it will be all the same whether the Secretariat be in Calcutta or in Darjeeling. On principle we are opposed to the half-yearly flight of the heads of Government to the hills, but as their health is of the first consideration, we are willing to waive our objection. It does not, however, necessarily follow that because they should proceed to the hills they should draw the whole Secretariat establishment with them. For the last twenty-seven years the Lieutenant-Governor has been in the habit of proceeding to Darjeeling, but it had never been found necessary to take the whole Secretariat establishment with him. Mr. Thompson when Secretary did not we believe feel this necessity. We are not aware what new circumstances have arisen, which call for a change. He is too sensible and moderate a man to incur expense unnecessarily, and we therefore feel confident that he will not act hastily in this matter.

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THE EGYPTIAN plot thickens. The situation is daily becoming embarassing. England has resolved to fit out an expeditionary force, the United Kingdom contributing 15,000 men, and India,

Aden, and the Mediterranean stations 10,000. The following particulars regarding the Indian contingent are given in a Bombay telegram :

*Bombay, July, 7th 13h. 10m.*—The Indian Contingent will consist of one Mountain Battery, two Garrison Batteries ; one Native Cavalry, seven Native Infantry, and two European Infantry Regiments, four Companies of Sappers and Miners. The actual numbers of the force will be as follows :—Europeans one thousand eight hundred; native troops five thousand ; followers, between two and three thousands; horses, seven hundred ; mules, two thousand for transport purposes. It is calculated that 26 steamers will be required. This amount of shipping is not in the harbour, but it is calculated that it will be forthcoming immediately that tenders are invited. The embarkation will probably take place from the Prince's Dock, where there are ample facilities for the despatch of a force. One Garrison Battery will be fitted with four 25-pounder-muzzle-loading rifle guns and two 63-pounder howitzers, all guns of position, with five hundred rounds per gun to be taken. The infantry will take five hundred rounds per man. Advertisements have been issued, inviting tenders for the supply of provisions, medical comforts, grain, and forage. Also for Inspectors for the Commissariat.

The French are also preparing themselves for an expedition. If England and France should make a combined demonstration, Egypt and Turkey we feel persuaded will see good reason to pause.

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THE BEST part of the movement for the concession of the boon of Local Self-Government is the good feeling, which it has evoked among all classes of the native population through the length and breadth of the empire towards the Government and the governing class. There is not an important place in the country, where half a dozen intelligent natives can speak English, which has not sent up an address of thanks to the Viceroy. It has spread like a blessed contagion. We give below the telegram which we have received from Sibsagar :

*Sibsagar, 7th July.*—Our worthy Deputy Commissioner wishing to ascertain public opinion on local self-government, a densely crowded meeting of about four thousand Natives of high and middle classes and headmen of villages from different parts of the District was held at Sibsagar on the 6th July. The school building being insufficient for accommodation, the greater portion of the gathering waited outside. Foul weather and cholera in the station did not deter the Mofussil people to attend. It was enthusiastically resolved that thanks be given to Lord Ripon for the great boon of self-government conferred on the people, and to the Chief Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner for the liberal and loyal manner in which they desire to give effect to the Viceroy's instructions. It was unanimously resolved, first, that the District of Sibsagar is pre-eminently fitted for the elective system, and that the elective system being fully practicable here, the Government be moved to adopt it ; secondly, that there should be one District and two Sub-Divisional local Boards, the former having control on the latter in general matters ; thirdly, that the Municipalities being quite poor, their existing committees be amalgamated with Boards with powers to appoint executive sub-committees ; fourthly, that one-fourth of the members be officials, elected or nominated, one-eighth non-official Europeans, and the rest elected non-official Natives ; fifthly, that the Chairman be elected by the Boards. The meeting was dissolved after forming a Select Committee to forward the proceedings to the proper authorities.

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THE MORNING papers publish the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga in the abduction case, which we noticed a few issues back. The question of the age of the girl Sohri is very unsatisfactorily disposed of. It is admitted that when the girl was registered by the civil surgeon as an emigrant, she was described as being 20 years old. It is also admitted that in his evidence in this case Dr. Swaine believed that she might be below 16. And yet the Deputy Commissioner holds that the girl is not a minor. With regard to accused No. 1. Mr. Thomas Briscoe, the Deputy Commissioner remarks :

It was the business of accused No. 1 to find out what the sirdars were doing ; he admits having come down from Assam for that special purpose. His plea of ignorance therefore gives rise to the assumption that he had neglected his business. That however cannot prejudice him in criminal proceedings, and as the circumstances detailed above prove nothing more than strong probability of knowledge, but fall short of establishing it in a legal sense, accused No. 1 would have been discharged even if accused No. 2 had been put on his trial. As to accused No. 2 ; if Sohri were proved to be under 16 he would have been put upon his trial.

Accordingly the case has broken down. Comments on the above are superfluous.

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AS AN ILLUSTRATION of the capacity of the people of this country for local self-government Mr. Rivers Thompson justly holds up to admiration the success of the Utterpara Municipality conducted wholly by a Native Committee. The Resolution of the Bengal Government reviewing the last annual report of the Utterpara Municipality says :

The Report of the Utterparah Municipality, however, possesses a special interest. It is a record of steady and substantial progress, and it shows what may be done even on a small scale where the public spirit and liberality of residents combine in the conduct of Municipal work. The roads of the Town have been improved and maintained, and they are regularly watered; the streets are lighted with kerosine lamps. public latrines have been constructed, and the establishment of a regular system of house service under the special law is under consideration. The Reports shows that the majority of Commissioners have attended the meetings of the Board regularly. The Vice-Chairman attended every meeting, while the Chairman, who is the Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore, was only able to attend four.

2 Mr. Rivers Thompson considers that this is a case in which Government may at once take action in liberating the Municipality from any direct official control, and he accordingly appoints Baboo Bijoy Kishen Mookerjee, whose indefatigable devotion to duty is specially commended to the office of Chairman of the Utterparah Municipality for two years.

Babu Bijoykissen Mookerjea fully deserves the compliment paid to him. He is a wealthy zemindar, noted for much intelligence and great public spirit. There are also other instances equally commendable. The Krishnaghur Municipality is managed chiefly by the native Vice-Chairman. The Balasore Municipality is greatly indebted to the personal exertions of its Vice-Chairman Kumar Boikuntnath Dey, which have been repeatedly acknowledged by the Magistrate and Collector, who is the chairman.

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WE CANNOT too highly admire the spirit in which Lord Ripon is determined to work his noble Resolution on Local Self-Government. The Government of India has just passed a series of Resolutions, the main object of which is to further the cause of Local Self-Government. At present officers lent to "Foreign Service," that is to say, a Native State, Municipality, Port Trust, Court of Wards, or other body financially independent of the Government of India, are required to contribute 25 per cent. of their salaries towards leave and pensionary allowances. In view of the present arrangements for the extension of Local Self-Government the Government of India has ordered the reduction of the rate of contribution as follows :

(*a*) If the officer be a Covenanted Civil Servant,—at the rate of 16⅔ percent. (one-sixth) on the gross salary which he receives from his foreign employers ;

(*b*) In the case of all other Officers,—at the rate of 14 2-7 h per cent. (one-seventh) on the gross salary which the officer receives from his foreign employers : provided always that the contribution from an Uncovenanted Officer shall in no case exceed Rs. 166⅔ a month.

Where a higher rate of contribution is now paid, the rate shall, for the future, be reduced as above; but it must be understood that in all such cases the gross salary will now be readjusted in such manner as to leave the officer the same net salary which he at present receives.

A native of India, not being a Covenanted Civil Servant, may, by resigning all claims to allowances from the British Government during leave in respect to the period of his employment in Foreign Service, &c., contribute for pension only. In such case the contribution shall be one-eleventh of the salary which he receives from his foreign employers, and shall not exceed Rs. 100 a month.

As regards pension and leave allowances of officers partly paid by Government and partly by municipalities the Government of India directs—

Where the existing law makes no provision for payment by Municipalities of pensions, gratuities and leave allowances of Officers paid partly from Municipal funds and partly from Government funds at the same time, Local Governments will take early measures with a view to legislation being resorted to for removing any difficulties which may be found to exist.

The Government of India has passed another Resolution sanctioning the employment of Government Engineers in the excution of works under local Boards. It says :

It will probably be most convenient that, while all subordinate establishments are entirely under the control of the Boards, Government should supply the District Engineer and furnish professional supervision, the Boards defraying in such manner as may be determined by the Local Governments with reference to the amount of work done for each Board the payments to be made to Government on this account. Care must, however, be taken that the Boards are left unfettered in the initiation and direction of operations, and that the Engineer is placed in the position of their servant and not of their master.

The Government of India further directs that local bodies shall be at perfect liberty to create and abolish offices. It directs—

(1st). That Local Bodies to whom the administration of Local or Municipal Funds has been committed shall be competent, subject to the general restrictions imposed by the Legislature or to such special reservations as the Government of India may lay down in any case (e. g.), imposed that referred to in paragraph 22 of the Resolution in the Home Department, dated the 18th May 1882,) or with reference to any particular class of appointments, to create, as well as to abolish, without reference to higher authority, all appointments the pay of which is chargable to such Local or Municipal Funds ;

(2nd) That as regard Local Funds administered by Local Governments and not by Local Bodies, the existing restrictions regarding appointments payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues shall continue in force in respect of appointments payable from such funds.

All these Resolutions are conceived in a most liberal spirit and will materially help the development of the principle of Local Self-Government.

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WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY SORRY to record the death of Col. Hedyat Ali at his residence at Dinapore on the 2nd instant. He was a remarkable man. A soldier by birth he rendered brilliant services during the Mutiny and on other occasions. Bold, frank, generous-hearted, and genial, he was a fine specimen of the oriental soldier and gentleman. We give below a record of his war services :

"Served with the late 8th Native Infantry in the first and second seiges of Mooltan, 1848 49; was present at Ramnuggur and battle of Goozeerat (Medal and Clasp); transferred to the 1st Battalion of Police under Major Rattray 1856; at Dinapore in 1857, when the Native Regiments were wavering from their allegiance, assisted the Civil Police in arresting rebels (1st Class of the "Order of British India," with the title of "Sirdar Bahadoor"); was engaged in the affairs of Sewahee, Dunchoon, and Kusma, also at Dhamoon, where a portion of Colonel Turner's column, under Major Ross, including a party of the Sikhs under Major Rattray, defeated a large number of the Sahabad Rebels on the 28th October 1856 (1st Class of the "Order of Merit"); employed in the Sikkim expedition in 1861 under Lieut. Col. Gawler (brought prominently to the notice of Government); towards the end of 1861 proceeded as Orderly Officer to Major Rattray, Commanding the Police Force sent to quell disturbances at Sambulpore; in 1862 was sent, with the 1st Police Battalion to aid the regular troops in suppressing the rebellion in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills (brought to the notice of Government by Lieut. Col. Haughton); was employed in the late expedition to Bhootan as Asst. to the Chief Political Officer and Commandant Cooch Behar Troops and for his services received the title of 'Khan Bahadoor."

Col. Hedayat Ali was also an excellent citizen. He was distinguished by much public spirit and independence. He died a victim to diabetes. His remains were buried with military honors. The *elite* of Dinapore, both European and Native, paid their last tribute of respect to his memory by following his funeral cortege. He was 50 years of age.

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IN ANOTHER column we have noticed the liberal donation of Kumar Rajendranarain Roy Chowdry of Bhowal for the establishment of a graduate scholarship of Rs. 20 per month in the Dacca College. In accepting this gift the Lieutenant-Governor desires that his cordial thanks may be conveyed to the Kumar for his liberality. The scholarship will be called after the name of the father of the donor—the Raja Kalinarayan scholarship.

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WE ACKNOWLEDGED in our last two medical publications by Babu Ambika Charun Rukhit. viz. Sarangdhur or a translation of the test of the great physician of that name, and *Grahastha Chikitsa Vidya* or the Domestic Medicine in Bengali. Both the works seem to be well executed. The book on Domestic Medicine, which is not confined to any particular system, will be found highly useful as a guide to private households far removed from the reach of competent medical advice. The author is a melical practitioner of good repute.

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THE EASY INTERPRETER, which we acknowledged in our last, is an alphabetically arranged collection of English idioms, expressions, phrases combined with appropriate prepositions by Mr. Sorabji Bomanji Pestonji Master. This work is intended chiefly for the use of young students, but big students will do well to consult it. They will derive much valuable instruction from it. The second edition of the work is before us. We congratulate the compiler on the success which he has already achieved. He certainly deserves more.

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THE FOLLOWING interpellations took place in the House of Commons regarding certain Indian appointments :

*Indian Appointments.*—Mr. A. O'Connor asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that he Hon. Ashley Eden, on his promotion from the post of Lieut.-Governor of Bengal to be Member of the India Council, appointed his private secretary, Mr. Henry, to be one of the first grade joint magistrates over the heads of some twenty or more on the assistant list, and also over the heads of ten of the second grade, thus raising his salary from £500 to £900, and gave him also charge of a district, to which in ordinary circumstances he had no claim, thus further securing him another £250 a year ; and whether Sir Richard Temple appointed his private secretary, Mr. Buckland, then being of the standing in the service of an assistant-magistrate, to be superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, with a salary increased from £500 to £1,500.

The Marquis of Hartington, in reply, said: I have investigated the cases of the promotion of Mr. Henry and Mr. Buckland, and I have no reason to think that there was anything unusual or exceptional in them. The details of these promotions and the rules of service regulating them are extremely technical, and I do not think it is necessary to enter into them, though I shall be prepared to defend them if they are challenged. I may, however, state that the officers immediately above and below Mr. Henry were appointed to the officiating first grade of joint-magistrates and deputy collectors at the same time as himself. On the recent retirement of the Lieut-Governor, Mr. Henry was confirmed in that grade before some of his seniors, in accordance with the well-recognised practice of the service, that officers who have held the position of private secretary shall be transferred to a position of equal value where that is possible. For this practice there is very good reason, inasmuch as an officer holding the appointment of private secretary gives up all claim to the right to other acting appointments, of whatever value. He was entitled by his position in the service to the charge of the district to which he was appointed, and his actual predecessor in that district for many months before his appointment to it was a man who entered the service on the same day as himself. Mr. Buckland was not apppointed by Sir Richard Temple to be Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery. When Sir R. Temple was Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Mr. Buckland was his private secretary. When Sir R. Temple became Governor of Bombay, Mr. Buckland went with him as private secretary. Some time after that he was appointed Press Commissioner by the Government of India on a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month, and subsequently on the abolition of that appointment, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationary by the Government of Bengal. He did not take up the duties of that office, but was appointed to officiate as a magistrate of the third grade. (Hear, hear.)

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WE ARE glad to observe that Mr. O'Donnell raised in Parliament the question of forced labour in Assam :

*Forced Labour in Assam.*

Mr. O'Donnel asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that forced labour was exacted from the people of Assam by the British authorities; and if he had approved of such exaction of forced labour.

The Marqnis of Hartington: I am not aware that forced labour is exacted from the people of Assam by the British authorities. Some complaints appear to have been made that the village headmen, who are responsible for the maintenance of the local roads &c., sometimes improperly exact labour from the villagers for that purpose. These complaints appear to have been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner and of the Government of India. In the wild tracks known as the Naga and Garo Hills, which have lately been the scene of military operations, one of the conditions made with the people on the pacification of the country, is that they shall give a certain amount of labour annually at a low rate to construct roads, &c. (Hear hear.)

Mr. O'Donnell asked if the attention of the noble lord had been directed to the letter of a newspaper correspondent in which it was stated that advances were made in money to these labourers, and that if they refused to receive them or to work they were dragged from their homes and subjected to ill-treatment and imprisonment, and that it was notorious that the only way to avoid this treatment was to propitiate the officers by bribes; and, whether Her Majesty's Government were aware that the forced labour had been characterised by the *Hindoo Patriot* as a slave-grinding system.

The Marquis of Hartington said that he was unable to accept the statement referred to by the hon. member. His attention had been called to it, and he would cause inquiries to be made.

We are afraid the Marquis of Hartington was not fully posted on the subject. The system of forced labour is recognized by the Assam Government.

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HERE IS ANOTHER CASE illustrative of the insecure position of poor native servants of Government to which we adverted in a recent issue :

One Boikunto Chunder Chatterjea was employed in the Bengal Police in the District of Backergunge, and had risen from the post of head-constable to the rank of Sub-Inspector. For some reason or other he had incurred the displeasure of the District Superintendent and he wanted to get rid of him. The District Superintendent proposed that the Sub-Inspector above-named should retire, and the latter whose place in the service had been made very unpleasant was glad to accept the proposal. This occurred in the year 1878. The first communication on the subject was officially made on the 3rd August of the same year, by which the District Superintendent informed the Sub-Inspector that the Inspector-General of Police intended to pension him off and that he was to be ready for the same, at the same time the Sub-Inspector was desired to submit his service book for the calculation of his pension. In October following the same District Superintendent issued an office order to the effect that under orders from the Inspector-General of Police 4th grade Sub-Inspector Boikunto Chunder Chatterjee is struck off the rolls of the District Force from the 3rd instant (October) and the Head Clerk is directed to prepare his pension roll and send it at once. At the same time the Sub-Inspector himself was informed that order has passed that he (the Sub-Inspector) should get his pension from the date of the letter (3rd October) and that his name has been removed from the establishment and he was ordered to make over charge to his successor on his arrival. After this the service of the poor man was verified and all the necessary preliminaries were settled, and he only awaited the sanction of Government.

Before, however, the sanction was applied there was achange of District Superintendents. Mr. Rochefort, the former District Superintendent of the Backergunge Police was succeeded by Mr. Mears. In answer to a reference from the office of the Inspector-General of Police Mr. Meares wrote that there was a bundle in his office regarding the late Sub Inspector Boikunto Chunder's service from which he found that the Sub-Inspector *was made to retire*, and he also found an order of his predecessor that under orders from the Inspector-General the man's name was struck off the rolls. Very good, all that is admitted. Everybody knows that when a person in Government service applies for pension, he ceases to be borne on the rolls from the date his pension is to take effect. But what follows is very amusing. Mr. Meares then goes on to say that "from the above he concluded that the late Sub-Inspector was discharged on account of inefficiency" and then the sapient District Superintendent goes to teach the Inspector-General that "under such circumstances he (the late Sub-Inspector) would not be entitled to any gratuity or pension." Nobody questions the rule that when a Government servant is discharged for inefficiency or misconduct he forfeits all claim to pension, which is a reward for good service. But after the narrative we have given above of the case will it be inferred that the man was discharged for inefficiency? We have not before us the letter of the Inspector-General to which Mr. Meares replied as above, but there can be no doubt that the poor man was coaxed into submitting his pension roll and giving up his place. Mr. Meares evidently perceived which way the wind blew and he tuned his reply accordingly. What followed was a natural sequence of what had preceded. The poor Sub-Inspector being in a false position—a friendless and unpatronised village-man,—petitioned the Inspector-General. The reply was ready cut and dry. He was informed that "his services were dispensed with in carrying out reductions in the Police ordered by Government." That was a strong reason why he should get his pension; but continued the Head of the Bengal Police—"the Sub-Inspector's services were so unsatisfactory that he could not recommend his pension to Government." Now in all fairness we ask how could a man be kept in the service so long as to be entitled to pension and yet not have rendered satisfactory service? If he did not render satisfactory service why was he not removed at once, whenever he ceased to give satisfaction. The man we hear has again appealed to Government and we hope His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will give him a hearing.

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey; "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none can be borne; it furnishes the frame with fat in truely wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who, though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts with stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 77, Strand, London.

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS. | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Secretary Trichinopoly Reading Room | 8 | 4 |
| Kohat Association | 13 | 4 |
| C. Rungacharloo, Esq., Mysore | 13 | 4 |
| Bhibiram Barooah, Esq., Shillong | 13 | 4 |
| Superintending Engineer, Orissa | 18 | 0 |
| Treasurer N. B. S. Ry., Saidpur | 5 | 8 |
| Dr. G. C. Roy, Sooree | 13 | 8 |
| District Engineer, Gya | 7 | 8 |
| Raja Rampal Sing Bahadoor, Rampur | 13 | 12 |
| Baboo Janoky Nath Mookerjee, Koondla | 13 | 0 |
| ,, Doorga Persad Ghose, Akna | 13 | 4 |
| ,, Dino Nath Ghose, Rawal-Pindi | 13 | 4 |
| ,, Bhobany Churn Ghutuck, Julpigoori | 6 | 10 |
| ,, Gokool Chunder Chatterjee, Darjeeling | 6 | 4 |
| ,, Kalicadas Dutt, Cooch Behar | 20 | 0 |
| ,, Nagendro Nath Chatterjee, Bellia | 5 | 0 |
| ,, Gyanoda Persad Ghosal, Tezpore | 6 | 10 |
| ,, Kedar Nath Bagchee, Allahabad | 6 | 10 |
| ,, Ashootose Addy, Chinsurah | 13 | 4 |
| ,, Brojendro Kumar Seal, Beerbhoom | 13 | 4 |
| ,, Shamadas Mozoomdar, Sooree | 3 | 6 |
| ,, Kedar Nath Mitra, Julpigoori | 5 | 0 |
| ,, Mohini Mohun Dutt, Hooghly | 7 | 6 |
| Baboo Kanai Lall Bagchee, Camp Sukchar | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Sheonundon Lall Roy, Baukipore | 6 | 10 |
| ,, Shosee Bhoosun Sen, Pubna | 13 | 4 |
| ,, Gyanendro Kumar Roy Chowdry, Taki | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Gopee Mohun Sen, Cuttuck | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Dhoroni Bhur Newgy, Ballia | 13 | 4 |
| ,, Sreenath Roy, Ajmere | 6 | 10 |
| ,, Doorga Persad, Chuprah | 13 | 4 |
| ,, Omrito Lall Chatterjee, Krishnaghur | 13 | 4 |
| ,, Ratneshur Das, Nowgong | 13 | 4 |
| ,, Bepin Behary Sen, Kooshtea | 3 | 4 |
| ,, Hem Chunder Chatterjee, Ranchee | 13 | 4 |
| ,, Debendro Nath Dutt, Umballa | 5 | 0 |
| ,, Nemy Churn Newgy, Cuttuck | 6 | 10 |

# Government Notifications

## Calcutta Gazette,—*July* 5, 1882.

GENERAL.—Mr. A. E. Staley, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Buxar, Shahabad, is allowed leave for six months, under section 60, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. J. C. Lloyd, Sub-Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is allowed leave for one month, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. C. R. Marriot, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. M. Tobin, C. S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr. R. F. Rampini, District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, is allowed leave for two months, under section 60, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th instant.

Mr. G. G. Dey, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is re-appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Dacca, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th instant, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. F. Rampini, or until further orders.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Assistant Magistrate and Collector 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th July next.

Moulvie Syed Obedullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave for three months under section 127, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 18th May last.

Col. Sergeant Claud G. Reid is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps with effect from the 23rd May last.

Mr. W. Moore is appointed to be Honorary Lieutenant of the Cadet Corps attached to the "A" Company of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from the 23rd May last.

Baboo Kali Nath Dey, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Contai Division of the Midnapore district, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th instant.

Mr. F. A. Slack, Assistant Magistrate and collector, Meherpore, Nuddea, is transferred to the district of Midnapore, and is appointed to have charge of the Contai Division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Kali Nath Dey, or until further orders.

Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Midnapore, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Contai Division of that district, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th instant, until relieved by Mr. F. A. Slack.

Mr. H. Holmwood, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun, is transferred to the district of Nuddea, and is appointed to have charge of the Meherpore Division of that district.

Mr. F. B. Taylor, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Barh, Patna, is allowed leave for three months, under section 71, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th proximo.

Mr. A. D. B. Gomes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Jehanabad, Gya, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed to have charge of the Barh division of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. B. Taylor, or until further orders.

Mr. H. P. Peterson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Buxar division of the Shahabad district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. E. Staley, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Weekes, Magistrate and Collector, Purnea, is appointed to act until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 26th May 1882.

Mr. J. Scobell Armstrong, Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 25th May 1882.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Officiating Magistrate and Collector. Patna, is appointed to act, until further orders. in the Second Grade of Collectors, with effect from the 26th May 1882.

JUDICIAL.—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Bhoyrub Chunder Sen of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Magoorah Bench, in Jessore.

Baboo Kedar Nath Bose is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Magoorah Bench, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Baboo Rajkristo Roy Chowdhry, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Hooghly, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the General Bench at Hooghly, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. W. R. Ricketts, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhudruck, Balasore, is appointed, under the provisions of section 3, Act II of 1869, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Mr. H. Holmwood, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Meherpore, Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. Holmwood is appointed, under the provision of section 3. Act II of 1869, to act as Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

# Advertisements.


NOTICE.

Homeopathic Domestic medicine in Hindi which also prescribes tried native drugs for Cholera, Leprosy, Epilepsy, Nahroo, &c., &c., is now ready. Price one rupee and postage one anna, to be sent by money order.

Apply to—

KHETTER NATH CHATTERJEA,
Exc. Engr. Jessore Divn. Jessore
in Bengal.

**Notice.**

Tenders are hereby invited for supplying 2000 Mds. of best rubble screened coal for brick burning purposes to be delivered at Maldah (English bayar ghat) in the District Maldah—Application will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th July next on which date all the tenders should be opened.

The Tenders are requested to state the rates for the coal and their conveyance separately and clearly.

Maldah, District Engineer, Office, 1st July 1882. } JOGENDRO NATH GHOSE, District Engineer of Maldah.

**NOTICE.**

The libral and high-minded Resolution respecting Self-Government (স্বায়-শাসন), dated the 18th of May 1882, which His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India passed in Council, is an important step towards the realization of those sanguine hopes of political regeneration, which the people of this country have long cherished in their heart. To give expression to the deep gratitude which the country owes to the author of this noble move, and congratulate His Excellency on this benevolent Resolution, and at the same time to deliberate on the way in which the system of Self-Government should be constituted, a monster meeting of all classes and races of inhabitants in Eastern Bengal will be held in the Jagannath School premises at 6 P. M., on the 26th of July. It is hoped that all true lovers of this country will be present at the meeting and lend their hearty co-operation.

THE PEOPLES' ASSOCIATION HOUSE, Dacca, The 25th June 1882. } BROJENDRA KUMAR ROY, President. ISWAR CHANDRA DAS, Secretary.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Wanted a few Joint Station Masters and Signallers who knows morse signalling on Rs. 30 per mensem. Application with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to noon of 15th instant.

RAM GOTY MOOKERJEA,
Manager, C. & S. E. Ry., No. 3, Sealdah.
Calcutta, 7th July 1882.

DR. B. L. GHOSH'S BLOOD IMPROVER.

This wonderful medicine has been found by Dr. B. L. Ghosh, G.M.C.B., (who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years,) to be the best specific for venerial affections, the abuse of mercury and other diseases caused thereby viz., rheumatism, pain in the bones and joints, swelling eruptions and ulcerations of all descriptions, diseases of the eye and skin, debility, bloodlessness, impotence, sterility, tendency to abortion, leprosy &c. It is far superior to Sarsa and other medicines hitherto used in Madras, Bombay, Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Assam, &c. Price (for 32 days) Rs. 2, Packing 4 annas.

Oil for skin diseases.—This oil is infallible for all diseases of the skin, leprosy and other eruptions connected with venerial affections.

B. L. GHOSH & Co.,
35, Russapagla Road, Bhowanipore, Caleutta.

**NOTICE**

Is hereby given that under the rules passed by the Government of India, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th March 1882, Part I.A., page 60 to 64, the duty on skeleton forms of such instruments as require a one anna stamp under the Indian Stamp Act I. of 1879, will be denoted in this office by a colored impression if presented accompanied by a certificate signed by a Government Treasury Officer of the payment of the requisite amount of duty.

Stamp Office, Calcutta, The 26th June 1882. } H. REYLAND. Offg. Supd. of Stamps,


DEATH.—On the 3rd July, Jotindro Nath Sarkar beloved first born of Babu Rajendra Lal Sarkar of Kunnuggur, Overseer, Buxar, at the age of 11 months and 26 days, deeply mourned.

## CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

*General Election of Commissioners of* 1882.

The third General Election of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta, will be held under the Municipal Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876, *on the 2nd October* 1882. The intending voters, as well as persons desirous of being elected at such election, are required under Section 18 of the Act to apply for registration of their names, at any time not being less than six weeks, or more than three months of the day of election: applications will therefore be received up to 20th of August 1882. Forms of application, together with abstract rules of election both in English and Vernacular, can be obtained on application at the Election Department of the Municipal Office.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
1st July 1882. Secretary to the Corporation.

## ACT IV. (B. C.) OF 1876.

MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIRD ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT IV. (B. C.) OF 1876.

1. This Act provides for the town being divided into 18 Wards corresponding with the existing 18 Police Sections.

2. The six Wards, corresponding with Police Sections, Shampooker, Koomartollee, Burtolla, Sukea's Street, Puddopookur and Hastings, each elect two Municipal Commissioners, the remaining 12 Wards each elect three Municipal Commissioners.

3. Each male person who has paid before the 15th January last Rs. 25, as rates on land or masonry buildings or taxes for 1881 or 1882, is entitled to vote in the Ward in which he resides, or in which his place of business or property is situated.

4. Any Company registered under the "Indian Company's Act 1866" paying rates or taxes as aforesaid, amounting to Rs. 25, is entitled to vote in the Ward in which the place of business of the said Company is situated and such vote shall be given by the Secretary or some other person duly authorised in that behalf.

5. If a male person has paid rates (not taxes) as aforesaid for 1881 on account of property situated in more Wards than one, he is entitled to vote in each Ward in which he has been a rate-payer to the extent of Rs. 25.

6. Each person who has paid, as aforesaid, Rs. 50, as rates or taxes or both for 1881 or 1882, is qualified to be a Municipal Commissioner.

7. Any one member of a joint undivided family, or any partner in any trade or profession or joint occupier of any house or land, is qualified for election as a Municipal Commissioner when the aggregate amount of rates or taxes or both is not less than Rs. 100.

8. The third election of Municipal Commissioners will take place on the 2nd of October next.

9. Under Secton 18 of the Act, all persons, desirous to avail themselves of the privilege of voting, or of standing for election, must register their names at the Municipal Office where forms can be obtained on application.

10. As the coming election takes place on the 2nd October, the Register prescribed by Section 18 must, by the said Section, be closed on the 20th August 1881, after which date no person can be registered as an elector, or as a candidate for election.

11. A person applying to have his name registered under Section 18 should be careful to state in his application—

1*st*.—The Ward or Wards in which he claims to vote under Sections 8 and 9.

2*nd*.—The situation of each property on account of which he has paid rates.

3*rd*.—The rates and taxes paid by him.

4*th*.—If he desires to have his name registered as an elector only, or also as a candidate for election.

12. After the 1st September next and till the 30th idem, voting papers will be furnished only to those rate-payers whose names are registered in the Municipal Office and to no other person, on their written or personal application to the undersigned, at the Municipal Office.

Published for information and guidance of rate-payers of the Town of Calcutta desirous to avail themselves of the privilege of voting or of standing for election as Municipal Commissioners at the next election which is to take place on the 2nd October 1882.

Municipal Office, 1st July 1882. } ROBERT TURNBULL, Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta.


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| 26 | × | 19 | × | 17 | „ | 80 |
| 28 | × | 20 | × | 18 | „ | 85 |
| 30 | × | 21 | × | 20 | „ | 90 |
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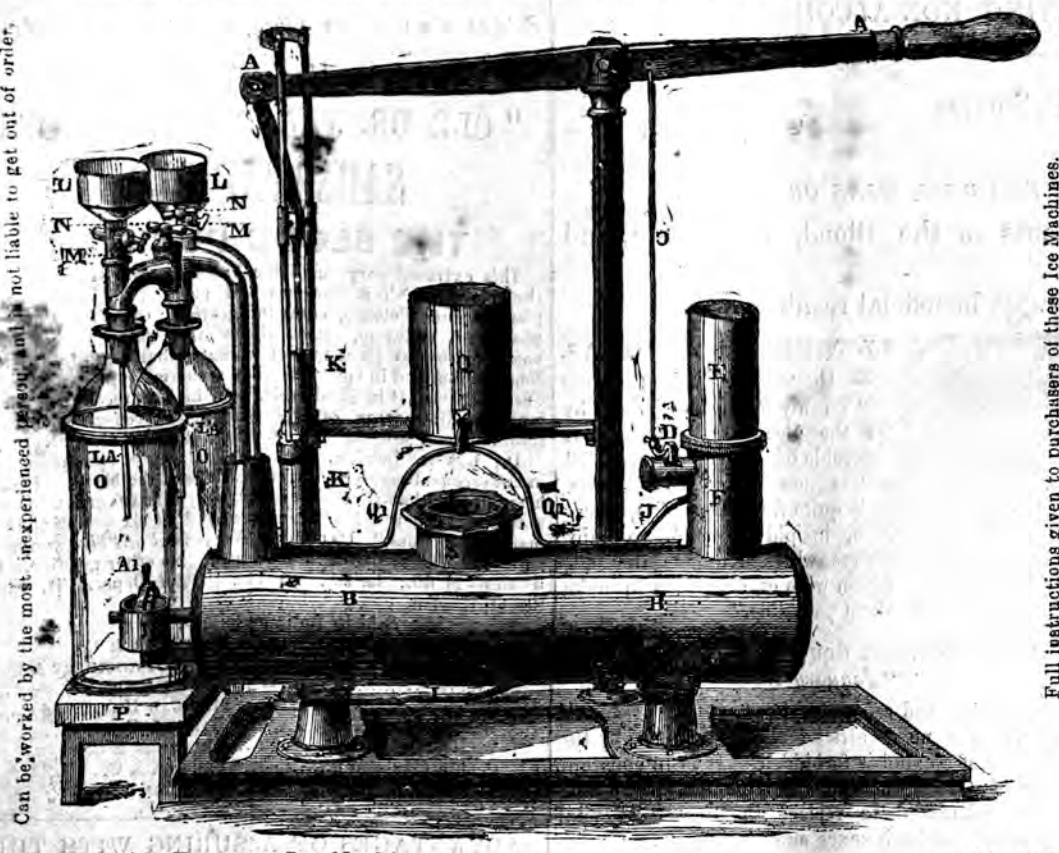

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